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Programmes and Itineraries

OF

COOK'S ARRANGEMENTS

FOR

PALESTINE TOURS,

Available for One or more Passengers by any Route,

WITH FACILITIES FOR VISITING

EGYPT AND THE NILE,

Sinai, Petra, Moab,

THE HAURAN, PALMYRA, TURKEY, CYPRUS,

GREECE, ASIA MINOR, AND ITALY,

For the Season of 1888-89.

WITH MAPS.

UNDER THE PERSONAL CONTRACTS AND MANAGEMENT OF

THOMAS COOK & SON,
LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON;

ORIGINATORS OF THE EUROPEAN TOURIST AND EXCURSION SYSTEM—ESTABLISHED 1841.

Specially appointed by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Passenger Agents for the Royal British Commission, Vienna 1873, Philadelphia 1878, Paris 1878, and Colonial and Indian, 1886; also Agents by appointment to the Amsterdam International Exhibition, 1883; the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; and the Antwerp International Exhibition, 1885.

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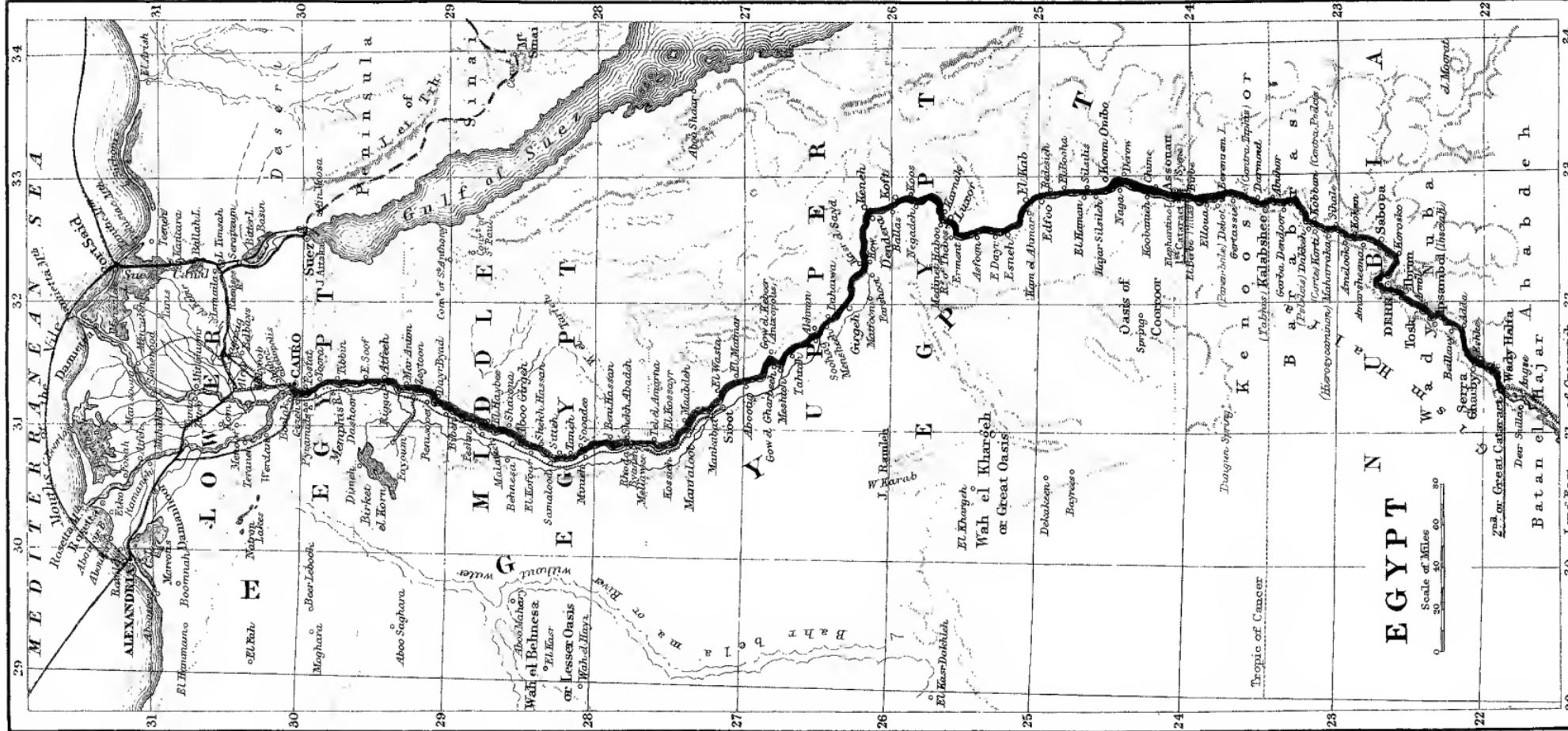
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COOK'S TOURS

MAP OF



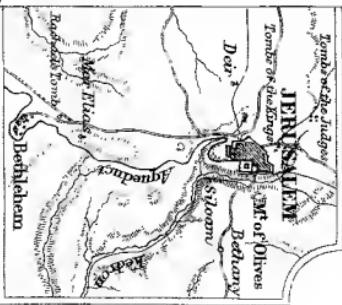


W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh & London
EDINBURGH, OCTOBER, 1871.

PALESTINE

Scale of Miles
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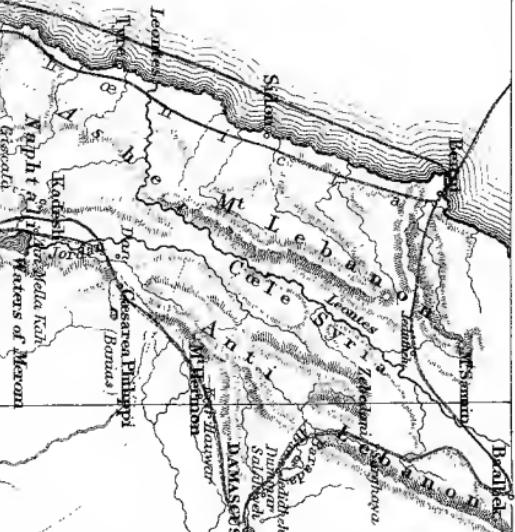
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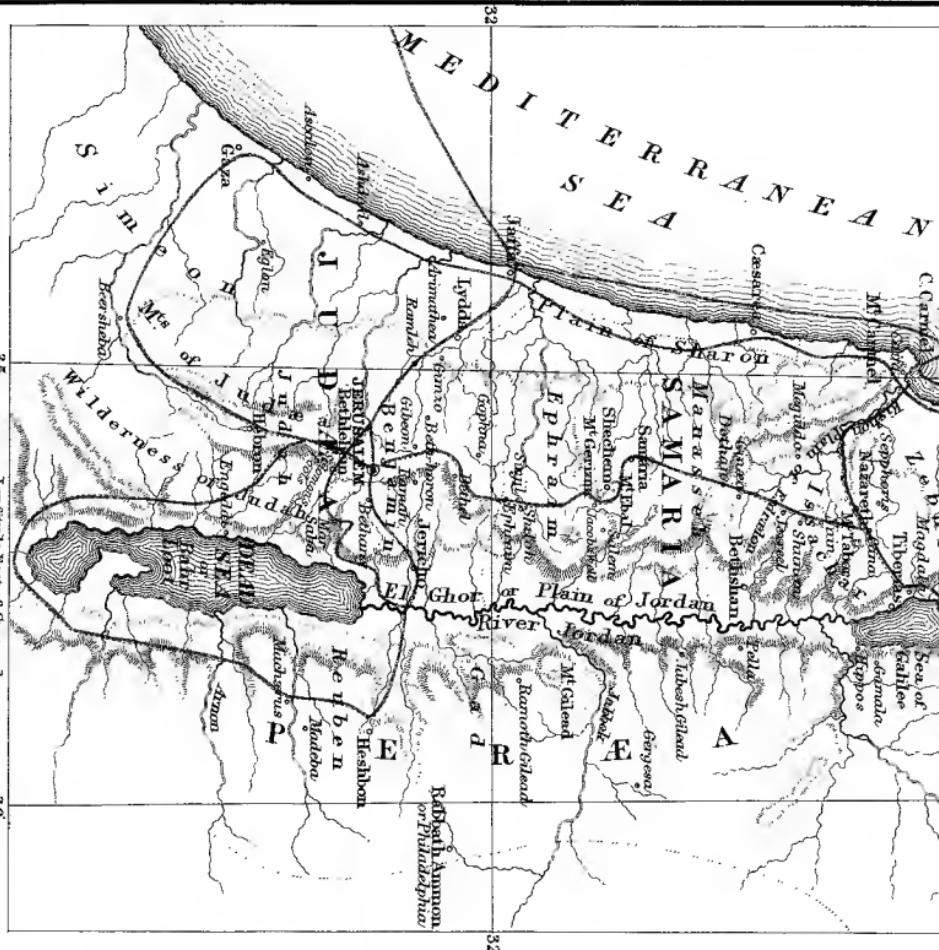
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G A L I L E E

(Capernaum, Tiberias, Magdala, Bethsaida, Gennesaret, Tiberias, Capernaum, Jubb Haer, Manasseh)



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OF
COOK'S ARRANGEMENTS
FOR
PALESTINE TOURS

For the Season of 1888-89.

Available for one or more passengers TO TRAVEL INDEPENDENTLY ANY DATE, or for Personally Conducted Parties at fixed dates.

INTRODUCTION.

FOR some years past we have had difficulties in preparing definite programmes for the Spring Palestine Tours to appear early in the Autumn, to enable intending travellers to study them out and make their preliminary arrangements. These have chiefly arisen either through quarantine regulations, political or military troubles, or the probable alterations in the services of the chief Steamship Companies controlling the traffic in the Mediterranean and the Levant. Fortunately, however, this year we have neither quarantine nor political nor military troubles to consider, but we have difficulty in connection with the Steamboat Services. The opening of the through line of railway from Calais to Constantinople will, when in full operation, entirely revolutionize the passenger traffic between England and the Orient, and there is no doubt it will cause the Austrian Lloyds and other administrations to considerably alter or reduce their old-established services, as it is quite certain that a considerable number of those who have been in the habit of going year after year *via* the old routes will wish to take the new railway in preference to the sea ; and we also expect that this new railway communication will very considerably increase the numbers, especially of ladies, who will now feel that they can visit the Orient without having to endure long sea voyages ; we say endure, because,

unfortunately, to many the sea voyage is a dreaded one, although to others it is enjoyable and preferred to the long railway journeys.

With a view of ascertaining exactly what arrangements are necessary to be made for the accommodation and comfort of our travellers, Mr. J. M. Cook, our managing partner, has been to Constantinople by the new railway route, and these introductory notes are being dictated by him at Vienna on his return journey.

We do not think it advisable to show the railway route for the outward journey to the East for the ensuing Spring season ; but as we naturally suppose passengers will want to have the option of returning from Constantinople *via* Philippopolis, Sophia, Belgrade, Vienna, &c., we shall be prepared to quote fares giving them the facilities for doing so, or to book for the tours shown on page 36. At the present date there is a little uncertainty respecting the steamboat services. The Austrian Lloyds have withdrawn their weekly service between Constantinople and Alexandria and their fortnightly service between Alexandria and Beyrouth ; but it is most likely the latter will be resumed before the commencement of the travelling season between Egypt and Palestine. There is also an uncertainty as to the service *via* Varna and the Danube : it is probable that it will be weekly, instead of twice a week as at the present time. We wish it, therefore, to be understood that the whole of the arrangements of the steamboat services shown in this pamphlet-programme are liable to alterations.

We have no longer any difficulty in fixing the dates of Palestine tours to accord with the Nile service, as we have made ourselves masters of that matter by building our own steamers, specially adapted for the First-class Tourist Service on the Nile. These steamers have been built in accordance with the latest improvements in marine architecture, and especially constructed with the view of meeting the requirements of the traffic on the Nile, based upon our experience of the past 20 years, and we have every confidence in this new service being fully appreciated by the travelling public. Full particulars of the Nile Steamboat Service will be found in the special pamphlet published for that purpose, but the dates of the departures of the steamers from Cairo to the First Cataract will be given in this pamphlet-programme, and it will be seen that the departures are fixed so as to harmonise with the best dates for visiting Palestine. At the present time there is not anything in the position of political or military affairs in Egypt to interfere in the slightest degree with travellers between the Mediterranean and the First Cataract on the Nile. The native Egyptians are most anxious to see travellers, to receive all the money from them they possibly can, and no one need hesitate on

the ground of the slightest fear of trouble with the native inhabitants, and we have no doubt that a very considerable number of travellers will be induced to visit the Nile during the coming season. With respect to cholera or epidemic of any description, we wish it to be clearly understood by all intending travellers to Egypt and Palestine, that to the present date there have been no cases of any description in either of those countries, therefore intending travellers need not hesitate about completing their arrangements for their contemplated tours to either Egypt or Palestine. The only risk that has to be run is the probability of inconvenience or delay through any quarantine regulations which the Sanitary Department may consider it advisable to continue or put into operation during the early part of 1889. This is a matter which we cannot control or provide against, and therefore any delay or expenses arising through such regulations, should they be put in force, will have to be borne by the travellers.

In presenting to the public the following programmes and itineraries of arrangements for visiting Palestine, Syria, &c., we wish to impress upon all intending travellers the fact that the arrangements shown in this pamphlet for the season of 1888-89 have been carefully revised and amended in accordance with the experience of past years and in accordance with the new and extended facilities we are in the position to carry out.

In November, 1867, the first public announcement appeared in our Programmes of Special Tours to Palestine. Prior to that date, Palestine, so far as travelling in it was concerned, had been a sealed book except to a comparatively few wealthy noblemen and distinguished students, who had visited it at great expense and considerable risk for the purpose of studying the Biblical and natural history of the country.

Since that date, through the great facilities we have been able to organise and put into operation, about 9,000 travellers have visited Palestine under our arrangements. The success of this enterprise has justified us in incurring large monetary liabilities in a country not considered particularly safe for ordinary investments, and we have at the present time *the largest and best stock of camp equipments to be found in the country*, offices, stores, &c., and the only really good landaus working between Jaffa and Jerusalem.

Those who have visited the East, and have had to make their own arrangements from point to point, will be perfectly aware from their experience, that it is much better to enter into a contract at any of our offices for the entire expense of their journey, than to run the risks that have to be run in arranging with dragomans of the country.

We, as a responsible English firm, take upon ourselves the entire legal

and monetary responsibility, and thus give an assurance to the travellers that, should anything arise to compel them to have to make claims for repayments, we are not only in a position to meet such claims, but also that it is well known we should deal fairly and equitably with any claim which might arise. The fact of this being well understood by the general travelling public could not be more fully demonstrated than it was during the season 1878-79, when great doubts existed in the minds of most travellers as to whether they would be able to visit Palestine or not, during which season we conveyed about three-fourths of all the travellers through Palestine ; and the fact that under our arrangements we conveyed through Palestine *more than four-fifths of the total English and American visitors to the country during the past seven seasons*, is the strongest testimonial that could possibly be given of the manner in which we conduct our Palestine business.

The season of 1881-82 was distinguished beyond all previous seasons, not only for the number visiting Palestine but also for the class of visitors. We had the pleasure of having to provide tent and travelling arrangements for about 500 travellers, including several select parties, through the Sinaitic Desert. At one period of the season we had over 500 horses and mules in use for the conveyance of the first-class travellers under our arrangements, which included, besides many well-known and distinguished gentlemen, five Bishops and several Canons and Deans of the Church of England.

Mr. John M. Cook (our Managing Partner), during his stay in Jerusalem, was called upon by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Noel Temple Moore, Esq., at a few days' notice, to make all the necessary arrangements for the conveyance through Palestine and Syria of their Royal Highnesses Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales and party. We need scarcely say that we felt honoured by the appointment, and that everything that could possibly be provided to insure the comfort and pleasure of the sons of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was provided, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that our efforts not only proved successful but were thoroughly appreciated, not only by the Royal Princes and their friends who accompanied them but also by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The arrangements were carried out under the personal superintendence of Mr. F. H. Cook, who has travelled over every route in the Desert, Palestine, and Syria (including Moab as far east as Meshita) likely to be traversed by travellers, and who had the honour of spending 40 days with the Royal party, and had also the honour, through the special firman granted by the Sultan for the Royal party, to enter the Mosque at Hebron (see Palestine Exploration Society's Report for October), a favour which had only three times before been

granted to Christians, viz., on the occasions of the visits of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in 1862, the Marquis of Bute in 1866, and of H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Prussia in 1869.

It is not our custom to publish anything in the form of testimonials, but we think this is one of those special occasions which will justify us in so doing, and in recording the testimony we have received through the following extracts from a letter addressed to us by the Rev. Canon Dalton, M.A., C.M.G., Governor to the Princes Albert Victor and George.

" MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, PALL MALL,
" September 20th, 1882.

" DEAR SIRS,

EXTRACT.

" All the arrangements made for the convenience of the two Princes and their companions during their forty days' stay in the Holy Land gave their Royal Highnesses and every member of the party the utmost satisfaction. Mr. F. H. Cook, whose company we enjoyed the greater part of the time, and Mr. Ward, your agent or representative at Jerusalem, were both most indefatigable in doing everything they possibly could to conduce to the success of the expedition. We went over nearly six hundred miles, and some of the day's marches were longer than so large a party usually accomplishes. But what was designed was always carried out, spite of weather and other drawbacks, and we owe you every thanks for the energy and promptitude with which each difficulty as it arose was always faced and overcome.

" Believe me, dear Sirs,
" Yours very faithfully,
(Signed) " JOHN N. DALTON."

Copy of Letter from FRANCIS KNOLLYS, Esq., C.B.

" ABERGELDIE CASTLE, BALLATER,
" ABERDEENSHIRE, September 27, 1882.

" SIRS,

" Now that Prince Albert Victor and Prince George have returned to England, I am desired by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to thank you for the arrangements which you made in connection with their visit to Palestine, and to inform you that they gave every satisfaction.

" I am, Sirs, your obedient servant,
(Signed) " FRANCIS KNOLLYS."

The above testimonials are specially gratifying, as they prove that Her Britannic Majesty's Consul was justified in intrusting such important arrangements to us.

We also have pleasure in calling attention to the following letter we received from the late General Gordon, whom we were instructed to accompany from Cairo to Korosko, *en route* to Khartoum. The General also expressed his personal thanks to our representative who accompanied him :—

" KOROSKO, February 1st, 1884.

" GENTLEMEN,—Before leaving for Berber I would wish to express to you my own and Lieut.-Colonel Stewart's thanks for the admirable manner in which we have been treated while on your steamers. Your agents have also

on every occasion shown themselves kind and obliging, and have in every way assisted us to the best of their ability.

"Hoping that I may perhaps again have the pleasure of placing myself under your guidance,

"I remain, ever yours truly,

"C. E. GORDON,

"Major-General and Governor-General."

In addition to the usual Palestine business of the spring season of 1882, and of the above-mentioned distinguished visitors, we were called upon by the Pilgrimage Committee of France to undertake the conveyance from Marseilles to Caifa, and thence *via* Samaria to Jerusalem and Jaffa and back to Marseilles, of a Catholic Pilgrimage consisting of 1,007 pilgrims gathered together from all parts of France, and composed chiefly of members of families of the old Catholic nobility of France, including a number of Marquises, Counts, Countesses, &c., and a large number of Abbés and other dignitaries of the Church of Rome. As soon as it became known that the pilgrimage would consist of so large a number, everybody in Palestine who knew the country and the difficulties to be encountered declared that it was impossible to move such a mass of people, especially during the heat of May and commencement of June. All the chief authorities in Jerusalem predicted frightful disasters and the loss of many lives ; the French Consul, finding he could not induce the Committee to give up the idea, finally telegraphed to M. Freycinet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that he would not be answerable for the safety of the pilgrims. The minister forwarded the telegram to us, and we replied respectfully, but firmly, that he might rely upon us carrying out what we had undertaken, and assuring His Excellency that our Managing Partner had spent some time in Palestine for the purpose of seeing that our arrangements were as complete as they could be, and that we had every confidence in our staff of representatives being able to carry out the arrangements, providing the Committee and the Pilgrims adhered to the original contract and assisted us by having perfect organisation amongst themselves. The results fully justified our statements, and the Jerusalem officials, when they saw the immense cavalcade enter the city from Nablous on May 12th, exclaimed to our managers that we knew our power and facilities better than they did, and that we had accomplished something approaching a miracle. We may be pardoned a little pride in boasting that such a number (being double the number we originally undertook to provide for) could be conveyed through such a country, and the last of them arrive at Jerusalem within an hour or two of the agreed time, and the whole of them leave Jaffa exactly in accordance with our contract and programme, with the marvellous fact that, although many of them were over 70 years of age, others confirmed

invalids, and all travelling through a difficult country in the heat of summer, under great religious excitement, that during the twenty-seven days the 1,007 were in the country only one death occurred, and three or four pilgrims were bruised through the upsetting of a wagon on a rough road. Under the regular averages of mortality we naturally expected that a number of deaths must occur.

The pilgrimage left Marseilles on April 27th in two large steamers, the *Guadaloupe* and *Picardie*, which we specially chartered from the Transatlantic S.S. Company ; they arrived at Caffa according to contract, *and the whole 1,007 were landed by us in small boats in less than two hours* ; and on the completion of the pilgrimage they were embarked again at Jaffa in about three hours, thus completing most successfully the largest undertaking of the kind on record.

In November, 1882, Mr. John M. Cook, our Managing Partner, left Egypt for a hurried and unexpected visit to Jerusalem. On the date of his arrival he was requested by His Excellency Raouf Pacha, Governor of Jerusalem, to make the necessary arrangements for the journey of General Wallace, author of "Ben-Hur," the American Ambassador to Constantinople, as a guest of His Majesty the Sultan, who wished to leave Jerusalem the following morning for Hebron and the short tour round about Jernusalem. The Ambassador carried with him a firman from the Sultan for admission to the Mosque at Hebron. At a few hours' notice the arrangements were made, and the party, consisting of the Ambassador, His Excellency Raouf Pacha, Dr. S. Merrill, United States Consul in Jerusalem, the American Vice-Consul, accompanied by Mrs. Wallace, her sister, and Mrs. Merrill, and escorted by twenty cavalry and eighty infantry, left Jerusalem under the personal supervision of Mr. John M. Cook, who accompanied the Ambassador and his party throughout the journey, and who thus also had the opportunity of entering the Sacred Mosque. We can only hope that inasmuch as a firman has now been granted to Christians on several occasions since 1862, that the time is not far distant when all ordinary travellers to Palestine will be allowed the same privilege.

During the seasons of 1882-83 and 1883-84, when considerable doubts were entertained by travellers as to the advisability of visiting Palestine, we were again favoured with the arrangements of almost every traveller of position or distinction who visited the country during that period, including a number of very distinguished officers of the British Army who obtained short leaves of absence from Egypt : further proof of the fact that all classes of travellers know well that in times of doubt or trouble we are prepared to incur risk and expense, and carry out our arrangements with perfect satisfaction.

During the season 1883-84 we were honoured with instructions for three important parties through the Sinaitic Desert and Palestine, with Professor Hull's geological survey party in the interest of the Palestine Exploration Society (to which Society's Report for April, 1884, we have pleasure in referring to the testimony as to the manner in which we carried out all we undertook). The second party was that of Colonel Colville, who went out to make a special survey from the Gulf of Akabah to the southern end of the Dead Sea ; and the third, His Grace the Duke of Sutherland and party, who went to "survey the land" from Beyrouth by the coast to Caifa, and thence to Galilee, Damascus, &c., &c., all of whom thanked us for our arrangements, and expressed their great satisfaction at the way everything was carried out by our representatives.

During the season of 1884-85 we were again favoured with the patronage of nearly the whole of the travellers passing through Palestine, including five royal parties, each travelling with their separate encampments and under special arrangements, namely :—

Prince Waldemar of Denmark and suite ;

Princes Charles and Oscar of Sweden and Norway ;

Prince Francis, Grand Duke of Austria, and suite ;

Prince Louis Bonaparte and suite ;

The Duke of Genoa and suite ;

And His Grace the Duke of Sutherland and family, who, for the second time, travelled through Palestine under our arrangements, and expressed themselves more than satisfied with the manner in which we had met their requirements.

At the end of 1885, from the small number of enquiries for Palestine arrangements, we were led to suppose that the spring season of 1886 would be comparatively a failure, and we gave instructions accordingly to the Managers of our business in Palestine so that they should not be incurring unnecessary expenses, and advised the Directors of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company that we were afraid they need not expect the usual numbers on the Syrian Coast—and our Managing Partner left for India strongly impressed with the idea that Palestine for 1886 would be almost deserted—but in January and February, 1886, the enquiries increased beyond our previous experience, and instead of there being comparatively no visitors to Palestine the records shew the largest numbers at any rate for the previous four years, viz., 1,013, out of which 810 were under our arrangements, and a very large proportion of this number going through the country. Such a sudden influx caused a great strain upon every member of our staff connected with the Palestine business, and caused us great pecuniary loss

from the fact that very high rates had to be paid for horses and mules, through the Turkish Government having very recently purchased very large numbers for military purposes, and through us not seeing our way to secure them as usual some time in advance of the dates they were required ; still, with one or two exceptions, we have the satisfaction of knowing that this extraordinary number of travellers passed through the country perfectly satisfied with the arrangements and the way they were carried out.

In addition to these unexpected and unprecedented numbers we had in the month of August the honour of arranging for and conveying H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, H.R.H. Prince George of Wales, and 111 Officers and others of the Mediterranean Fleet, who travelled under our arrangements from Jaffa to Jerusalem, the Dead Sea, Jericho, &c., back to Jaffa, and from Beyrouth to Damascus, Baalbec, &c., back to Beyrouth. And in addition to the testimonials given by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh to our representative and the dragoman who travelled with them, our Managing Partner has been honoured by a special personal letter, thanking him for the way in which the arrangements were carried out to the entire satisfaction of their Royal Highnesses and the Officers of the Fleet.

During the season of 1886-87, the total number of travellers in Palestine were not quite equal to 1885, but the numbers of what we term the long tour passengers, viz., those taking the entire tour of the country, were much larger than we have ever experienced.

We had at one date no less than 21 distinct private parties under canvas going through the country, most of them being travellers of distinction and position—several of them extending their time to between eight and nine weeks between Jaffa and Beyrouth. They were fortunately favoured with most exceptional weather, and nearly the whole of the travellers passed through the country without experiencing the slightest difficulty through rain or bad weather.

During the past season of 1887-8 we were again favoured with the arrangements of a very large percentage of the travellers visiting Palestine, including a considerable number of private parties travelling with our dragomans independently through the country, several members of the nobility, and a distinguished Russian party to the banks of the Euphrates, Palmyra, &c., &c., and before this pamphlet is in circulation Mr. T. A. (Bert) Cook will be travelling in Syria and Palestine personally conducting Their Imperial Highnesses the Grand Duke and Duchess Sergius and the Grand Duke Paul of Russia, accompanied by a number of Russian ladies and gentlemen connected with the Court, and the necessary number of personal servants. We have been honoured by

this distinguished party through the strong recommendations of their relative H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. We have also arranged for several private parties of distinguished travellers from England during the Autumn season of 1888—although we do not advise visiting Palestine in the Autumn—and we have arranged for what is expected to be a very large Pilgrimage party of members of the Latin Church from all parts of the United States to Palestine early in the Spring season of 1889, for which we understand at least 100 pilgrims are now enrolled.

With the above facts we may be pardoned expressing the confident opinion that our arrangements for travelling through Palestine are so well known and appreciated, and stand out so superior to any other mode of visiting the country, that we may rely upon always conveying the bulk of the passengers who visit that country, and whenever special troubles or difficulties are likely to arise we find that almost every passenger of every grade entrust themselves to our protection. We also had the honour in 1885 of arranging for the visit of Dr. Adler, Chief Rabbi, and have arranged also the visits of other distinguished travellers of different religious persuasions, and at their request have arranged to meet their views by at any time placing at their disposal a dragoman of their own persuasion, and supplying them with any special description of food and special mode of cooking they may require.

We wish it to be clearly understood by all intending travellers to Palestine that we have our own salaried staff of assistants and representatives at every point where it is necessary for them to be placed, and that all travellers under our arrangements are entitled to their advice and assistance free of any cost beyond the fares paid for their journey.

In the bay of Alexandria, our resident representatives meet every steamer with our own boatmen to take ashore all passengers booked under our arrangements, to pass them through the Custom House, and to embark all passengers leaving Alexandria for European or Syrian ports.

At Cairo, the managers of our Egyptian business, with a qualified staff of assistants, render all the assistance necessary, not only to the passengers for the Nile steamers and dahabeahs, but also to passengers *en route* to Palestine, &c.; sending, when necessary, a representative from Cairo to Port Said, to see the passengers comfortably on board the steamers for the Syrian Coast.

At Jaffa, the manager of our Palestine business, or his assistants, meet every steamer, to land and embark our passengers at that much-dreaded port; and from the time travellers under our arrangements land in Palestine, until their departure, they are under the supervision of

our manager and his competent staff of assistants, and in no case are they left to the tender mercies of dragomans or Bedouins.

The dragomans who assist are selected with the greatest possible care by our manager, who has a thorough knowledge of the abilities of all the dragomans in the country ; and he has our instructions to select the best men who offer their services, and under no circumstances does he engage a second time a dragoman who cannot produce a satisfactory certificate from all the members of his previous party. He also requires it to be certified that horses, tents, food, and equipments have been fairly supplied in accordance with our printed announcements. And in the event of disputes arising between our travellers and our employés, they are at once referred to the nearest consul of the country to which the complaining travellers belong, whose decision is to be taken as final.

During the seasons from 1880 to 1888, our Managing Partner, Mr. John M. Cook, has spent a considerable time in Palestine for the special purpose of ascertaining what improvements could be made in the general arrangements, camp equipments, &c., and his three sons, Messrs. F. H., T. A., and E. E. Cook, have travelled either with passengers or independently over every route and district that English travellers are ever likely to wish to visit ; we have thus obtained a most perfect personal knowledge of the country and the requirements of the travellers, and have been constantly altering our arrangements and improving them in accordance with such experience. We are frequently adding considerably to our camp equipments by large additions of new tents and their necessary appointments, and also by sending out a number of new English saddles, bridles, &c., so that intending travellers may feel assured that whatever complaints they may have heard respecting native saddles, bridles, &c., used by others, that Thos. Cook & Son have a good stock of everything that is required for the comfort of the passenger.

The horses we employ are the best to be had in Syria, and our contracts for horses and mules are made direct with the sheikhs of the muleteers of the different districts.

The provisions supplied are of the best possible description, and we have received many commendatory testimonials as to the skill displayed by our cooks whilst in camp, but we have never yet received a single complaint against them.

For our travellers, hotel accommodation is provided at Jaffa, Jerusalem, Jericho, Damascus, and Beyrouth. This prevents the necessity of the passengers camping out in the event of bad weather, but leaves them the option of camping, providing the weather is good, and the majority of the party prefer camp to the hotels. To enable us to give this special

advantage to our travellers we have had to enter into special contracts with hotel proprietors, and to rent on our own responsibility the house known as the Bishop's residence, in Jerusalem ; but we make no extra charge for this.

We need scarcely say that the hotel accommodation, especially of Jerusalem, is not equal to what we should wish to secure for first-class travellers, but we have never yet seen that we were justified in incurring the great loss which would have attended the establishment of a really good hotel in Jerusalem. The numbers of visitors increase every year, and it is possible that under good management a fairly good hotel might now be made to pay its expenses, and we are glad to find that capitalists are now building a good hotel, which will most likely be completed during the summer of 1889.

PRIVATE LANDAUS BETWEEN JAFFA AND JERUSALEM.

We have had built in Switzerland and sent out to Jaffa seven first-class private Landaus, similar to the best used on the mountain roads of Switzerland, which can be engaged on special terms for ladies, or any who prefer a carriage to horseback, between Jaffa and Jerusalem. These are the *only* comfortable carriages to be found in Palestine.

Our Programmes and Itineraries embrace all chief parts of THE HOLY LAND, THE DESERT, MOAB, HAURAN, THE LEBANON, PALMYRA, ASIA MINOR, &c.

The routes of which are shown in the geographical order, but can be varied, curtailed, or extended as desired. Or, in accordance with special arrangements and quotations given, individual travellers or parties in any numbers from one upwards can travel with the greatest freedom and security under our arrangements, but, of course, the fares for travelling, as private individuals or in select parties, are higher than the fares advertised for personally conducted parties ; the fares for travelling through Palestine being regulated on a sliding scale in accordance with numbers from one to ten. For ten and upwards the lowest scale of charges comes into operation.

We may here state that, although we have gained great notoriety by the publicly advertised personally conducted parties travelling under our arrangements, it is a matter of fact that considerably the larger portion of our travellers through Palestine during the past twelve years have consisted of private parties or individual travellers. Personally conducted parties are specially provided for, and in their behalf *backsheesh*, admission to mosques, and all chief incidentals are paid by our conductor.

Fares are given on pages 25 and 46 of this pamphlet for parties travelling under fixed regulations, but for small private parties, travelling independently, we are prepared to give quotations for any route the travellers may select.

During the past few years, as a rule, the personally conducted parties, so called, have not assumed the character of "parties" until either leaving Italy or Cairo. We find, from experience, that the majority of passengers booked under the personally conducted arrangements are gathered together from different parts of the globe, have their own special points they want to visit *en route*, do not require the services of a conductor in passing through Europe, and generally come together for the first time either on the Mediterranean steamers or in Cairo; still we advertise fixed dates, *and the conductor travels in accordance with those dates* for the special assistance of any who may require his services. But we wish it to be clearly understood that any passengers booking under the personally conducted party arrangements wishing to take any other route through Europe than the route shown in the programme, can be supplied by us with travelling and hotel tickets, and all the necessary arrangements made for any route the passenger may wish to take, and the journey can be broken at any point of interest *en route*. Of course these facilities are subject to rectification of fares, according to the route selected.

We supply tickets for every route that can be selected to or through Europe, Egypt, Palestine, &c. We book our passengers by every line of steamers on the Mediterranean and Adriatic Seas, and by the new Oriental Railways between Constantinople and Vienna, &c.; but we advise all intending travellers to the East to decide as early as possible upon the route and line of steamers they intend to take, and to give as much notice as possible, so that we can secure the best berths vacant at the time the passenger pays the deposit or fares.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED SPRING TOURS TO PALESTINE.

During the Spring season of 1889 there will be at least four personally conducted parties, arranged so as to afford facilities for combining the Nile with three of them, or to be taken, without the Nile, for Palestine only. These tours, under personal escort, will be commenced from London in January, and they will be a fortnight apart, in the hopes of avoiding overcrowding on the Syrian coast steamers.

Instead of, as in past years, combining two or more parties to meet at Cairo, we now arrange for the working of the Nile steamers to harmonise with the fortnightly Syrian coast steamers. Any passengers booked under these arrangements wishing to leave Cairo and to go in

advance of the general parties to Palestine, there falling in with the party according to the date of the programme, can do so by giving the necessary notice at our Cairo office.

SPECIAL STEAMERS BETWEEN BEYROUT AND CONSTANTINOPLE.

With a view of doing our best to obviate the overcrowding of the Austrian Lloyds steamers, of which there have been such serious complaints for several years past, we took upon ourselves the responsibility of guaranteeing to the Austrian Lloyds a sufficient number of passengers to justify them authorising us to announce two Special Steamers from Beyrouth for Constantinople during the past season, thus making a weekly service during the month of April; and, although we had not quite the requisite number to repay either the Austrian Lloyds Company or ourselves, we have again arranged for the Special Steamers during April, 1889. The departures, therefore, from Beyrouth will be April 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, and 30th. A reference to the itineraries of the Personally Conducted Parties will show that we arrange so that the passengers by the Five Weeks' Tours in Palestine will be on the Special Steamers leaving Beyrouth April 9th and 23rd; and, as there will be a certain number of berths on those Steamers for independent passengers, we strongly advise all who possibly can to fix their dates as early as possible, and secure their berths for those Special Steamers. (The Steamers will call at Smyrna but not at Cyprus and Rhodes.)

FOR THE DESERT, SINAI, PETRA, MOAB, THE HAURAN, PALMYRA, ASIA MINOR, &c.,

And for more remote districts, we are prepared to make the necessary arrangements at fares covering all ordinary expenses and demands. These fares will be quoted for one or more passengers, upon intending travellers giving us full particulars of the exact districts they wish to visit and the time to be occupied.

During the season of 1880 we had six distinct parties through the Desert, one of which was specially organised to enable us to send a member of the third generation of the COOK family for the special object of enabling him to report to us, and compile a correct itinerary of each day's journey through the Desert, which will be found on pages 54 to 56 of this pamphlet. We have no hesitation in advising any who wish to take that route, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that two important parties under our arrangements passed through the Sinaitic Desert during January and February, 1884, one of them visiting Petra, and that early in 1887 one of the largest private parties we have had visited Sinai, &c., in perfect safety.

OUR CHIEF STARTING POINTS

From which Through Fares can be quoted are Melbourne, Bombay, Calcutta, New York, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dublin, Belfast, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford, Paris, Geneva, Lucerne, Cologne, Brussels, Nice, Rome, Naples, Milan, Florence, Vienna, Malta, and any of the Mediterranean and Adriatic ports. The fares to be arranged at our Chief Office, Ludgate Circus, London, or through any of our Branch Offices, as on page 100 of this programme.

OUR CHIEF STEAMBOAT LINES

Are those of the Peninsular and Oriental, from Gravesend, Malta, Venice, Ancona, or Brindisi ; the Austrian Lloyd's, from Trieste or Brindisi ; the Rubattino, from Genoa, Leghorn, or Naples ; and the Messageries Maritimes, from Marseilles. From Cairo we can issue tickets for all lines from Alexandria or Port Said to Jaffa, Beyrouth, Cyprus, Salonica, or any other port. For personally conducted parties, and for others who make the circle of the Mediterranean ports of the Levant, and take in the Piræus, Constantinople, and Cyprus, no line is so convenient as the Austrian Lloyd's, and we prefer, as far as possible, to start all from Brindisi, and return to Trieste—the best route for Vienna when the Danube is closed. For those who desire to take the Danube route in returning, provision can be made to go from Smyrna to Syra, the Piræus, Athens, and then from the Piræus to Constantinople. But this cannot be before the latter end of April, on the resumption of the spring service on the Danube. We can book at any time by the new railway route from Constantinople *via* Sophia and Belgrade. The sailings of the Austrian Lloyd's and other steamers in the Mediterranean are subject to changes. The latest information on this point will be found in "Cook's Continental Time Tables and Tourist Handbook," published monthly, with eight sectional maps. Price 1s.

PERSONAL MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISION.

Mr. JOHN M. COOK, our Managing Partner, who has spent the greater portion of the last eight winters in the East, is specially occupied this season in Egypt, where he will be found on the Nile from October to the end of 1888, after which he or one of his sons will be personally superintending the arrangements in Palestine and Syria.

Our representatives will, as usual, be stationed at Alexandria to assist our travellers in landing and through the Customs, &c. Our Egyptian manager, assisted by a competent staff, will conduct the business of our office at Cairo and on the Nile. At Jaffa or Jerusalem our Palestine

manager will generally be found, and he will be assisted at the port by our own assistants and boatmen, who are engaged to render aid in landing, &c. Our office, opposite the *Jerusalem Hotel*, will be our centre of operations at Jaffa.

At Jerusalem, inside the Jaffa Gate, we have established our own Office and Reading Room, in charge of one of our chief representatives, at which office every information and assistance will be given to our travellers, and all travellers to Palestine are invited to make free use of the office and reading room, which will be supplied with a selection of English and other newspapers.

At Beyrouth we have established our own office close to the Hotel d'Orient, which, like all our other offices, will be in charge of our own salaried representatives, and at which passengers may be booked for short tours from Beyrouth to Baalbec, Palmyra, Damascus, &c., for the long tours through the country, for any line of steamers they may wish to take from Beyrouth through the Levant and Mediterranean, or up the Danube, &c., &c.

OUR PRESENT POSITION IN PALESTINE

Is more favourable for the promotion of this responsible work than it has ever been. We offer to relieve our travellers of all anxieties relative to contracts with irresponsible Arabs, Syrians, Greeks, Egyptians, or others. Under a full sense of the obligations of a home contract, subject to British law and equity, we are prepared to accept with the large amounts of money necessary for an extended Eastern Tour, involving many sub-contracts, the general obligations of a primary contract. We, having confidence in our representatives, are willing to incur at home the obligations which so frequently fail in Palestine, through the financial weakness or the immoral practices in which the dragoman class too often indulge. Every season presents lamentable cases of failure, when tents have to be sold to meet demands of travelling creditors, who have paid money in advance, or stick by the way, unless relieved by premature payments. Before any party, under existing managements, left England for Palestine, Mr. Thos. Cook had written freely on the subject, and had advertised his personal tour of inspection and fixed the date for his first party, and his confiding friends only waited for his personal programme to announce their decision. Since that time Mr. Cook qualified himself for the furtherance of this difficult work by spending several seasons in the East, on the Nile, and in Palestine, until Egypt and Canaan have become as familiar to him as Scotland or any part of Great Britain or the European continent. Our Managing Partner, Mr. John M. Cook, has also visited Egypt many times, been

up the Nile as far as Dongola, and has several times landed at Jaffa, on ten occasions making a tour of the districts south and east of Jerusalem. Mr. F. H. Cook has spent the whole of three seasons in the Desert, Palestine, Syria, &c., visiting every spot likely to be visited by ordinary travellers. Mr. T. A. Cook has been as far as Dongola ; through the Sinaitic Desert, and through the beaten tracks of Palestine and Syria, and Mr. E. E. Cook in addition to going up the Nile and through Palestine has spent two seasons in Jerusalem. We have also initiated several of our English assistants into the work of our Eastern offices, and they have returned to their respective posts of duty at Cairo, Alexandria, Jaffa, Jerusalem, and Beyrouth. Our own boatmen will again be engaged, under our own flag, to meet our travellers at Alexandria, Jaffa, and Beyrouth, relieve them of Arab rabble, and conduct them through Custom House annoyances.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR BAGGAGE

Are made with the view to its safety in case of storms, inundations, or swollen streams. We supply waterproof covering to protect small trunks, bags, &c. But at the same time it must be distinctly understood that we cannot in any way hold ourselves responsible for any damage that may arise to the luggage, either through there not being sufficient waterproof covering, or, in the event of sudden storms and swollen streams, through the baggage being injured or lost. Sixty pounds of baggage is generally found to be ample for Palestine use, and we convey that weight without extra charge ; but if passengers find it necessary to encumber themselves with extra weight, they will be charged so much per pound for its conveyance.

Surplus trunks, portmanteaus, &c., can be sent by steamboat from one port to another, or returned direct to any of our offices to meet the passenger on arrival.

GUIDE BOOKS.

We have had prepared at our own cost two volumes—one for Egypt, the Nile, and the Desert, and the other for Palestine and Syria. These two books contain maps specially prepared by W. & A. K. JOHNSTON. The one for Egypt is sold at 6s., and the one for Palestine at 7s. 6d. post free. A new edition of the "Handbook for Palestine and Syria" has been lately published.

Our Tours have given birth to quite a number of new books on the Desert and Palestine. The great Tour of Professor STRONG and his party in 1874 resulted in the preparation of one of the largest and

finest maps we have seen of the Desert and Palestine, prepared from actual survey ; their photographer, who took out his apparatus from London, has produced a great variety of photos taken *en route*, which were exhibited in the Fine Art Department of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia ; and we saw at Philadelphia two large and handsome volumes, one by Dr. HENRY B. RIDGAWAY, D.D., entitled "The Lord's Land," and the other by Dr. FISH, of Newark, New Jersey, a thick volume, full of engravings, entitled "Bible Illustrations." These gentlemen went out as explorers, and they have well sustained their character and work. The map prepared by Professor STRONG and Mr. WARD, C.E., is worthy of universal acceptance by Bible students. We always felt rather proud of that indefatigable party, who travelled ten months under our arrangements, and these great works have enhanced our esteem for them. Dr. RIDGAWAY'S book is, like that of Dr. FISH, profusely illustrated.

Dr. PHILIP SCHAFF, of the Bible House, New York, travelled with a party of friends under our arrangements through the Sinaitic Desert, Palestine, &c., and since his return has published a book entitled "Through Bible Lands," which is one of the best descriptive books we have ever read. Dr. Schaff's "Bible Dictionary" will also be found a most serviceable work.

"East of the Jordan" is a valuable descriptive work, by Dr. Selah Merrill, late United States Consul at Jerusalem, written when the author was a member of the American Exploration Society. This excellent work contains sixty-nine illustrations from photographs or original drawings, and a map. Dr. Merrill has made four different expeditions, and in the volume under notice he gives at length the journals of two of these. Personal incidents enliven the narrative, and the illustrations are fresh and original.

"Heth and Moab : Explorations in Palestine in 1881 and 1882." This is one of the most recent works on this subject, by Claude Reignier Conder, R.E., published under the auspices of the Palestine Exploration Fund. Price 14s.

"Mount Seir, Sinai, and Western Palestine," by Professor Hull. This work is the outcome of the geological expedition sent out by the Palestine Exploration Fund in the autumn of 1883. Price 10s. 6d.

"Gleanings from a Tour in Palestine and the East" is an excellent work by Canon Bell. Price 5s.

Messrs. S. VIRTUE & Co. have published an excellent work on Palestine, in four volumes, entitled "Picturesque Palestine, Sinai, and Egypt," edited by Col. Wilson, R.E., C.B., F.R.S., with the co-operation

of Canon Tristram, Dr. Merrill, Dr. Schaff, and others. The illustrations are of the highest order, and the work, both for the table and the library, is worthy of its publishers. The price of each volume is 31s. 6d.

“Social Life in Egypt,” by Stanley Lane-Poole, is a supplementary volume to the preceding, and gives an excellent description of the country and its people. Price 21s.

“Over the Holy Land,” by the Rev. J. A. Wylie, LL.D., is an exceedingly interesting work, published by Messrs. Nisbet & Co., price 7s. 6d., illustrated.

“From Pharaoh to Fellah,” by Moberly Bell, published by Wells, Gardner, Darton & Co. Price 16s.

“Past and Present in the East,” by the Rev. Harry Jones, is an interesting work published by the Religious Tract Society. Price 5s.

“Haifa; or Life in Modern Palestine,” by Laurence Oliphant. Price 7s. 6d.

Murray’s “Holy Land, Syria, Palestine, &c.,” 20s.; Murray’s “Egypt,” in two parts, 15s.; Murray’s “Turkey in Asia,” 15s. All these contain maps and plans.

BAEDEKER’S “Handbook to Palestine,” with maps and plans, published at 20s., may be obtained at our Tourist Offices, Ludgate Circus.

BAEDEKER’S “Lower Egypt,” 15s., is one of the most complete and most recent Guide Books to that country, containing elaborate geographical, historical, and ethnological notes, and is illustrated with 29 plans, 7 views, and 76 vignettes.

The public has given a hearty welcome to “Pen and Pencil Sketches of Egypt and the Holy Land,” and “Land of the Pharaohs,” issued by the Religious Tract Society, uniform with the same author’s “Pen and Pencil Sketches” of Switzerland, Italy, Spain, &c.

“Pictures from Bible Lands,” also published by the Religious Tract Society, is an interesting pictorial work, uniform with the above.

“Egypt, and the Wonders of the Land of the Pharaohs,” by Wm. Oxley, price 7s. 6d.

“Walks in Cairo,” by Major Plunkett, R.E., is a very useful little pamphlet. Price 1s.

Arnold’s “Turkish Grammar,” 2s. 6d., will be found most convenient for passengers wishing to obtain a useful smattering of Turkish.

For those contemplating a visit to Cyprus we recommend Franz von Löher’s “Cyprus, Historical and Descriptive,” which contains an interesting description of the island, and two maps. It is published at 10s. 6d., and can be obtained at our Chief Office.

We also recommend "Cyprus as I saw it in 1879," by Sir Samuel Baker. Price 12s. 6d.

For further list of books, see third page of cover.

With the view of making these Programmes as clear as possible, we insert THREE MAPS at the commencement of this pamphlet, showing our principal routes.

THOS. COOK & SON.

October, 1888.

ITINERARIES AND FARES
 OF
 Personally Conducted Parties
 TO
LOWER EGYPT, THE NILE, & PALESTINE.
 SPRING SEASON, 1889.

N.B.—All Dates given in this Pamphlet Programme are subject to any alterations that may be necessitated through Quarantine regulations, alteration of Steamboat services, or other matters over which Thos. Cook and Son have no control, and passengers will have to bear all extra expense incurred through such regulations or circumstances.

In addition to the old-established Personally Conducted Parties through Palestine taking the long tour of a month in the Holy Land, we have arranged for two special parties, giving five weeks between Jaffa and Beyrouth, as per Itinerary on pages 34 and 35. One of these parties is organised with a view of combining the Voyage to the First Cataract of the Nile with Palestine, and also in the hope of dividing the numbers of tourists wishing to leave Beyrouth for Constantinople, &c., so as, if possible, to avoid the annoying overcrowding of the steamers which has occurred during the past few years.

We call special attention to the Itineraries for these parties, as being the most interesting and attractive we offer to the travelling public.

All the personally conducted parties shown in the following Itineraries are arranged so as to enable passengers to combine the Nile to the First Cataract with any of the advertised dates for Palestine.

We have also arranged for short tour parties to Jerusalem, Bethlehem, the Dead Sea, the Jordan, &c., &c.

For the DESERT, SINAI, PETRA, MOAB, the HAURAN, PALMYRA, THE SEVEN CHURCHES OF ASIA MINOR, and other more remote districts and countries, we are ready to make all necessary arrangements on terms covering all ordinary and extraordinary demands. Special quotations will be given on application at our Chief Offices for any description of tour, whether travelling singly or in parties. We can provide tickets to start from any of the chief continental cities, and although the following Itineraries are shown as commencing from London, quotations can be given to commence and terminate at any part of the Continent, and to combine a Continental Tour with the Eastern Tour if desired.

In order to show at a glance the spring arrangements for Personally Conducted Tours, we give on the following pages Itineraries, with the fare for each tour appended.

The following dates of departure and arrival at the chief places will enable any who wish it to go in advance or make deviations, and fall in with the parties, in accordance with sailings of steamers. Any wishing to make a tour of Italy before embarkation for Alexandria, may have tickets for that purpose, and join the parties at Brindisi, and any who wish to go up the Nile in advance and join any of the Personally Conducted Parties at Cairo can do so.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO INTENDING TRAVELLERS *via* THE

SYRIAN COAST TO CONSTANTINOPLE, ETC.

WITH the view of meeting the requirements of the travelling public between Egypt, the Syrian Coast, and Constantinople during the month of April, and for the purpose of putting an end to the just complaints prevalent during the last few years of the overcrowding of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company's Steamers at that season, THOMAS COOK & SON have entered into a contract with the Austrian Lloyd's Administration under which they have guaranteed a sufficient number of passengers to justify the working of

Two Special Austrian Lloyd's Steamers

Leaving Beyrouth APRIL 9th and 23rd, 1889,

Thus making a weekly departure from Beyrouth for the four weeks, April 2nd, April 9th, April 23rd, and April 30th, to Constantinople, &c.

Private Parties or Independent Travellers wishing to secure good accommodation are advised to book for the special steamers leaving Beyrouth April 9th and 23rd. These steamers will call only at Smyrna.

Passage Tickets and Berths for these Steamers can only be obtained at the Offices of THOS. COOK & SON, and the Berths will be allotted in strict accordance with the priority of application; therefore, those who can fix the date of their departure from Beyrouth are advised to make early application and so ensure the greatest possible comfort.

DATES OF PERSONALLY CONDUCTED PARTIES.—1889.

LONG TOUR IN PALESTINE.

Subject to alterations that may be necessitated by quarantine regulations or alterations of steamer services.

ITINERARY.	Lower Egypt, First's Catacart, and Palestine.		Lower Egypt and Palestine.		Lower Egypt and Palestine.		Lower Egypt and Palestine.		Lower Egypt and Palestine.		Lower Egypt and Palestine.	
	FIRST TOUR.	SECOND TOUR.	THIRD TOUR.†	FOURTH TOUR.	FIFTH TOUR.	SIXTH TOUR.	SEVENTH AND EIGHT TOURS.†	FIRST TOUR.	SECOND TOUR.	THIRD TOUR.	FOURTH TOUR.	FIFTH TOUR.
Leave London	Jan. 5	Jan. 19	Jan. 19	Jan. 26	Feb. 9	Feb. 23	Feb. 9 and 23	Jan. 19	Jan. 26	Feb. 9	Feb. 23	Feb. 9 and 23
Leave Paris	" 7	" 21	" 21	" 28	" 11	" 25	" 11 and 25	" 7	" 16	" 2	" 2	" 11 and 25
Leave Brindisi	" 12	" 2	" 26	" 2	" 16	" 5	" 16 & Mar. 2	" 12	" 19	" 5	" 5	" 19 and , 5
Arrive Alexandria	" 15	" 29	" 29	" 5	" 19	" 5	" 19 and , 5	" 15	" 25	" 5	" 5	" 19 and , 5
Leave Boulac (Nile Steamer) (First Catacart)	" 22	" 16	" 16	" 5	" 19	" 5	" 19 and , 5	" 22	" 25	" 5	" 5	" 19 and , 5
Leave Assouan, Philæ (First Catacart)	" 1	" 11	" 25	" 25	" 16	" 16	" 16 and 18	" 1	" 11	" 16	" 16	" 16 and 18
Arrive Boulac (Cairo)	" 1	" 16	" 2	" 2	" 16	" 16	" 16 and 18	" 1	" 11	" 16	" 16	" 16 and 18
Leave Cairo	" 1	" 18	" 4	" 4	" 18	" 18	" 18 and 19	" 1	" 18	" 4	" 18	" 18 and 19
Arrive Jaffa	" 1	" 18	" 4	" 4	" 18	" 18	" 18 and 19	" 1	" 18	" 4	" 18	" 18 and 19
Commence Palestine Tour	" 18	" 4	" 4	" 4	" 19	" 19	" 19 and 20	" 18	" 26	" 2	" 16	" 16 and 18
Leave Beyrouth	March 19	April 2	April 9	April 9	March 19	April 2	April 2 and 18	March 19	April 2	April 2	April 16	April 16 and 18
Arrive Constantinople	" 26	" 9	" 16	" 16	" 26	" 9	" 9 and 10	" 26	" 22	" 9	" 23	" 9 and 10
Leave Constantinople	" 1	" 15	" 22	" 22	April 1	1	1	" 15	" 24	" 3	" 29	" 16 and 30
Arrive Athens	" 3	" 17	" 24	" 24	" 26	" 1	" 1	" 17	" 24	" 3	" 29	" 16 and 30
Leave Athens, <i>via</i> Patras	" 8	" 22	" 29	" 29	" 26	" 8	" 8	" 17	" 24	" 3	" 29	" 22 and May 6
Arrive Brindisi	" 9	" 23	" 30	" 30	" 27	" 9	" 9	" 17	" 24	" 3	" 1 May	" 1 and 8
Arrive London about	" 13	" 27	" May 4	" May 4	" 13	" 13	" 13	" 17	" 24	" 3	" 6	" 29 & May 13
INCLUSIVE FARES, <i>via</i> Galais*	198 0	198 0	213 0	213 0	146 0	146 0	146 0	146 0	146 0	146 0	146 0	163 0

A Tour to Lower Egypt and Palestine, with addition of Palmyra, may be made for £167, or with the Nile to the First Catacart £217. For return by the Danube, see page 36. A Fortnight's Tour in Cyprus may be added to any of above Tours at an additional cost of about £20.

* Passengers may be booked at lower Fares *via* Newhaven and Dieppe.

† These Tours provide for five weeks in Palestine. (See page 34.)

ITINERARIES OF THOS. COOK & SON'S CONDUCTORS
FROM LONDON TO
EGYPT, THE NILE, & PALESTINE.

N.B.—All Dates given in this Pamphlet Programme are subject to any alterations that may be necessitated through Quarantine regulations, alteration of Steamboat service, or other matters over which Thos. Cook and Son have no control, and passengers will have to bear all extra expense incurred through such regulations or circumstances.

SUMMARY OF DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM LONDON OF CONDUCTED PARTIES TO PALESTINE.

	Fare.
For Egypt, the First Cataraet of the Nile, Five Weeks in Palestine, Constantinople, Athens, &c., January 19th	£ 213
For Egypt, the First Cataraet of the Nile, Month in Palestine, Constantinople, Athena, &c., January 5th and 19th	196
For Lower Egypt, Five Weeks in Palestine, Constantinople, Athens, &c., February 9th and 23rd	163
For Lower Egypt, Month in Palestine, Constantinople, Athens, &c., January 26th, February 9th and 23rd	146

ITINERARY OF PERSONALLY CONDUCTED PARTIES.

Saturday, January 5th, 19th, 26th, February 9th, 23rd, March 2nd.—Leave London (Holborn Viaduct Station) at 8·10 a.m., 10·55 a.m., or 7·55 p.m., *via* Dover and Calais, arriving in Paris the same evening or following morning. The Conductor will leave at 10·55 a.m. Passengers can be supplied with tickets by the Dieppe route at proportionate fares; and can travel in advance of the Party to Paris, Turin, or Brindisi.

Monday, January 7th, 21st, 28th, February 11th, 25th, and March 4th.—Leave Paris by night express *via* Dijon, Chambery, and the Mont Cenis Tunnel for Turin. (*Hotel Trombetta.*) Passengers can leave London on Monday at 8·10 a.m. or 10·55 a.m. and overtake the party leaving Paris the same evening.

Tuesday.—Arrive at Turin 1·56 p.m.

Wednesday.—Proceed to Bologna, and sleep at the *Hotel Brun.*

Thursday.—Leave Bologna by train for Brindisi. Friday to be spent at Brindisi.

Friday, January 11th, 25th, February 1st, 15th, March 1st and 8th.—Arrive at Brindisi, and leave by Austrian Lloyd's steamer on Saturday morning for Alexandria.

Tuesday, January 15th, 29th, February 5th, 19th, March 5th and 12th.—Expect to arrive at Alexandria. The day to be spent at Alexandria. Visit Pompey's Pillar and other places of interest by carriage. (*Hotel Abbat* and *Hotel Khedivial.*)

Wednesday, January 16th, 30th, February 6th, 20th, March 6th and 13th.— Proceed by morning express to Cairo. (*Shepheard's Hotel, New Hotel, or other hotels.*)

The following is recommended as a convenient mode of seeing Cairo and the neighbourhood. The excursions to the Pyramids of Ghizeh and Sakkarah are included in the fare, also carriage drive for one day, and carriages can be provided for any other excursions, the expenses being divided among the passengers.

Sunday.—To be spent in Cairo. Service is held in the English Church in the Rue Boulac, also at the American Mission.

Monday.—Carriage excursion to the Pyramids of Ghizeh and the Sphinx.

Tuesday.—Visit the Bazaars, the Citadel, Mosque of Sultan Hassan, Tombs of the Mamelukes, &c.

Wednesday.—Visit the streets of Old Cairo, the Nilometer, &c.; also visit Heliopolis the City of the Sun, the Virgin's Tree, &c.

Thursday.—Excursion to the Pyramids of Sakkarah and the Tombs of the Bulla.

Friday.—See the Howling Dervishes, and visit the Shoubra Drive.

The departure for the Nile Steamer trip takes place on Tuesdays, January 22nd and February 5th. See Itinerary for the First Cataract on pages 75 to 80.

Saturday, February 16th, March 2nd and 16th.—Leave Cairo by railway for Ismailia, and thence by steamer to Port Said.

Sunday, February 17th, March 3rd and 17th.—Leave Port Said by Austrian Lloyd's steamer for Jaffa.

Monday, February 18th, March 4th and 18th.—Arrive at Jaffa, and then proceed the same day through Palestine to Beyrouth, according to the following Itinerary.

ROUTES AND DAILY ITINERARIES FOR A MONTH'S TOUR IN PALESTINE EITHER FOR PERSONALLY CONDUCTED OR PRIVATE PARTIES.

For routes of Five Weeks' Tours, leaving London January 19th, February 9th and 23rd, see page 34.

FIRST DAY, Monday.—Mount horses as soon as possible after arrival (carriages supplied as far as Jerusalem without any extra charge, if preferred); ride through the orange and lemon groves of Jaffa; pass the traditional site where Peter raised Tabitha (Acts ix. 36-41); cross the Plains of Sharon to Ramleh, ascend the Tower, from which is a good view of the whole Plain, from the sea to the mountains. (*Hotel Reinhart.*)

SECOND DAY, Tuesday.—Pass along by the side of the valley of Ajalon (Joshua x. 12); ascend the mountains of Judea to Kirjath-Jearim, where enter into the tribe of Benjamin (Joshua xv. 9, and 1 Samuel vii. 1, 2); pass in sight of the traditional birth-place of John the Baptist (Luke i. 39); cross the valley of Kolonieh, passing just to the right of a village of the same name, the site of Emmaus (Luke xxiv. 13); halt for lunch, then ascend the last mountain before Jerusalem, and in about an hour and a half the city comes in sight. The mountains of Moab are seen long before, also the mountains round the city (Psalms cxxv. 2); pass the upper pool in the fuller's field (Isaiah vii. 3); ride along by the valley of Gihon, in which Solomon was anointed king of Israel (1 Kings i. 38); enter the Holy City through the Jaffa Gate.

THIRD DAY, *Wednesday*.—To be spent at Jerusalem.

FOURTH DAY, *Thursday*.—Ride to Mar-Saba; cross the valley of Rephaim (2 Samuel v. 18-25); halt at Rachel's tomb (Gen. xxxv. 16-19), then on to Solomon's Pools and Gardens (Ecclesiastes ii. 5); pass just above the site of Etam (Judges xv. 8-16); lunch at Bethlehem; visit the Church of Nativity and David's Well; cross the field of Boaz; see where the shepherds watched their flocks by night (Ruth ii. and Luke ii. 8); then the tents pitched in the valley of the Kedron.

FIFTH DAY, *Friday*.—Leave very early; ride through the wilderness of Judea, four and a half hours, to the Dead Sea. Half-way up the mountain, east of the lake, see the ruined castle of Machærus, where John the Baptist was beheaded (Josephus, *Ant.*, Book XVIII., v. 2). A little north of the ruins, see a deep valley in which are the warm baths that Herod bathed in for his illness (Josephus, *Ant.*, Book XVII., vi. 5). Just opposite the head of the lake on the top of the mountain is Mount Nebo. After having a bath in the Dead Sea ride up the valley to the Jordan, and, if circumstances will allow, bathe at the traditional site where Christ was baptised (Matthew iii.). It is about two hours' ride from the Jordan, across the plain to Riba, where the tents are pitched for the night, on the ancient site of Gilgal (Joshua iv. 20).

SIXTH DAY, *Saturday*.—Visit the site of ancient Jericho (Joshua ii.) and Elisha's Fountain (2 Kings ii.); cross the valley of Achor (Joshua vii. 24); ascend the mountain by the side of a very deep gorge, in which runs the brook Cherith (2 Kings xvii. 1-6); pass the site where the Samaritan Inn stood, and the spot where a "certain man fell among thieves"—that is, according to tradition (Luke x. 30-34); lunch at Enshemesh (Joshua xv. 7); ascend the hill to Bethany, about two miles from Jerusalem (John xi.); see the site of Mary and Martha's house; also tomb of Lazarus, &c. (read Luke xxiv. 50-51). From Bethany are two roads to Jerusalem, one over the Mount of Olives, the other round the way our Saviour made His triumphal entry (Luke xix. 37); pass the Garden of Gethsemane (John xviii. 1); cross the Kedron; ride round by the north of the city, and enter on the west.

SEVENTH DAY, *Sunday*. } To be spent at Jerusalem, where it will be arranged
EIGHTH DAY, *Monday*. } ranged to see the places of interest to the best
NINTH DAY, *Tuesday*. } advantage.

TENTH DAY, *Wednesday*.—Leave Jerusalem; pass the tombs of the kings; over Mount Scopus, where the traveller gets his last view of the Holy City, and in a few minutes pass Nob (1 Samuel xxi. 4); then Geheah of Saul (1 Samuel x. 26; xiv. 2); and Ramah of Benjsmin (Jeremiah xxxi. 15; Matthew ii. 17, 18); the supposed site of Atsroth-Addar (Joshua xvi. 5); and take lunch either at Beeroth (Joshua ix. 17; 2 Samuel xxiii. 37) or Bethel (Genesis xiii. 3, 4; xxviii. 11), as time permits. After lunch ride on to Sinjil or Turmus-Aye, where the tents will be pitched on a new and clean spot for the night.

ELEVENTH DAY, *Thursday*.—Ascend the ridge to Shiloh (Joshua xviii., Judges xxi. 19, and 1 Samuel iv. 17, 18); go on over hills and valleys to the Plain of Mukhna, then make a detour of an hour off the road to visit the Tombs of Phinehas and Eleazar, son and grandson of Aaron (Joshua xxiv. 33); then ride up the valley to Jacob's Well (John iv.), and Joseph's Tomb (Genesis i. 21, Joshua xxiv. 32); from the tomb, go up the valley between Mount Gerizim and Ebal, or, over Mount Gerizim, down past the west end of the town, to the tents, which will be pitched north of the town, on a piece of ground hired for the purpose. Nablous is the site of ancient Sychar or Shechem; it was a city of refuge (Joshua xx. 7).

TWELFTH DAY, *Friday*.—Leave Nablous; ride down a fertile and well-cultivated valley to Samaria; ride round the plateau on which Ahab's ivory palace stood; pass through the remains of a colonnade which has stood since the time of Herod. It will be interesting to read, on the Hill of Samaria,

1 Kings xvi. 24, 2 Kings vi. 23-33, also Micah i. 6. Ride over hills and fertile valleys to Dothan (2 Kings vi. 13-19, and Genesis xxxvii. 13-30). It is two and a half hours' ride from Dothan to Jenin (Engannim), where the tents will be pitched to the north-east of the village, on the Plain of Esdraelon, which is surrounded by mountains—on the south, the Hills of Samaria; west, Mount Carmel; north-west, the Hills of Galilee; and north-east, the mountains of Gilboa (2 Samuel i. 21-27).

THIRTEENTH DAY, Saturday.—Cross the plain, in two hours, to Jezreel (1 Kings xxi., 2 Kings ix. 11-37), then down the valley, half an hour at Gideon's fountain (Judges vii. 5, 6). After one hour's ride from the fountain halt for lunch under the lemon trees at Shunem, then ride round little Hermon, one hour to Nain (Luke vii. 2). Good riders can go to Endor in one hour from Nain; in two and a half hours from Nain can reach the tents pitched on the threshing floors south of Nazareth.

FOURTEENTH DAY, Sunday.—To be spent at Nazareth, where there is an English Church. Visit Miss Dickson's girls' school (one of the best in the country), from which is a beautiful view of the surrounding country.

FIFTEENTH DAY, Monday.—Leave for Tiberias; pass Gath Hepher (2 Kings xiv. 25); visit Cana of Galilee (John ii. 6); lunch near a village called Lnbieh; ride to the top of Horn-Hattin or Mount of Beatitudes (Matthew v.). On this hill the last great battle of the Crusades was fought, here their fate was sealed on the fifth day of July, 1187 (700 years ago); from here can see the site of Beth-Arbel (Hoæs x. 14). It will take about an hour and a half to ride down to the tents, which will be pitched by the side of the lake, between the town and the natural hot baths. It may be left to the dragoman and the weather to decide whether the camp for two nights be fixed by the side of this most interesting lake or not. Boats can be engaged to convey the party from Tiberias to the head of the lake to the sites of Chorsazin, Bethsaida, and Capernaum, where the camp will be the second night if it is decided to go by the water of Merom, but should it be determined to go by Safed, only one night can be spent at the lake, as a day more will be required to reach Damascus by Saturday; we will, therefore, spend—

SIXTEENTH DAY, Tuesday—On and around this beautiful lake.

SEVENTEENTH DAY, Wednesday.—Ride over the highlands of Naphtali, and along the Jordan Valley to Ain Mellah or Waters of Merom, where the tents will be pitched by the side of a nice fountain of good water.

EIGHTEENTH DAY, Thursday.—Ride up the west side and round the head of the great marsh that surrounds the Waters of Merom, where there are numerous buffaloes and Bedouin tents; pass to the right of Beth Rehob (Judges xviii. 28); cross the river by Hashbiyah by an old Roman bridge, from which it takes three-quarters of an hour to reach Tell-el-Kady (hill of the Judge), Laiah or Dan of Scripture (Judges xviii. 1, 29). Dan is on the northern boundary of Palestine, and Beersheba the southern (Judges xx. 1, and 1 Samuel iii. 20). Here is a fountain, one source of the Jordan. It takes about an hour to ride from Dan to Cæsarea Philippi, when the tents will be pitched, not far from the fountain (another source of the Jordan); here are the ruins of the temples, where a few hours can be spent with interest. It was, without doubt, near this place that the Transfiguration took place (Matthew xvi. 13-28 and xvii.).

NINETEENTH DAY, Friday.—Leave at an early hour; enter Syria; ascend the rough slopes of Hermon (if the weather is fine visit the castle of Banias, one of the finest ruins in Syria) to the height of 5,000 feet above the sea level, past a village called Mejdel Esh Shems; its inhabitants are Druses. It takes four and a half or five hours from Banias to a village in a deep valley, called Beit Jenn (House of Paradise); halt here by the side of a stream for lunch. The numerous rock-cut tombs in the side of the cliffs make one think that Beit Jenn is on some ancient site. The small stream of water is one branch of the Pharpar. It takes about two and a half hours to ride from this place to Kefr-Hauwar, a place properly named "Wind;" here the tents will be pitched on high, clear,

and dry ground. In the village is the reputed tomb of Nimrod, the first mighty hunter.

TWENTIETH DAY, Saturday.—At a slow pace it takes six hours from Kefr-Hauwar to Damascus; the road is good, and by making an early start the party can ride to Damascus in time for a hot lunch at the *Hotel Victoria*, where they will be accommodated until the following Tuesday. Soon after leaving the camping-ground, cross the main branch of the Pharspar, and, after about two hours' ride, pass on the right El Tell and come into the main road. Just at this place tradition has located the spot where Paul was converted (Acts ix. 3-8).

TWENTY-FIRST DAY, Sunday; TWENTY-SECOND DAY, Monday. To be spent in Damascus. See the house of Judas, the house of Ananias, the Lepers' Hospital (said to be on the site where Nasman's house stood), the street called "Straight" (the traditional place where Paul was let down by the wall in a basket), and the bazaars, &c. Abraham's servant was from Damascus (Genesis xv. 2).

TWENTY-THIRD DAY, Tuesday.—Leave Damascus for Baalbec; follow the carriage road for an hour, by the side of the Abana, to a village called Dumar; turn off to the right, ride up a narrow valley between chalk hills, cross a dry plain, down a fertile valley, through vine and fig orchards, passing a few ruins of a temple built by the daughter of King Zenobia, who, according to tradition, conveyed water by means of an aqueduct from the fountain of the Abana to Palmyra. Ride up the north bank of the Abana, in the shade of large walnut trees, to the fountain of Fijeh, the largest in Syria; it is the principal source of the Abana; at this fountain, near a ruined temple, halt for lunch. After lunch ride along by the side of the Abana, passing the villages Der Mukurrin, Kefr-Zet, and the Town of Columns, where cross the valley and ascend the high ground to where the tents are pitched in a clear place at the foot of a high mountain, on the top of which is the reputed tomb of Abel. Just below the camp is a town called Suk, surrounded with fruit trees.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY, Wednesday.—Soon after leaving the camping-ground pass through a narrow gorge, through which runs the Abana. See on the right a road cut through the cliff about twenty feet in depth and about twelve in width; here are two Latin inscriptions which say that the cutting was done through the agency of Julius Verus, about 164 years after Christ. Just below is an aqueduct; by passing through it can visit some tombs cut in the mountain. This place was known by two names, Abila (Josephus, *Ant.*, Book XX., chapter vii. 1) and Abilene (Luke iii. 1). Ride up the valley through the heart of Anti-Lebanon to a village called Zebdany, in the midst of all kinds of fruit trees; halt for lunch by the side of a spring of good water. After lunch pass to the left of Bludan, a place used as a summer residence by the consuls and missionaries of Damascus. Pass Ain Hawar and Surghaya, down the Valley of Yafufeh to a village of the same name, near which the tents will be pitched for the night.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY, Thursday.—Ride to Baalbec in about four hours, passing in sight of the reputed tomb of Seth. Lunch in or near the Temple of the Sun. If practicable the tents will be pitched at the fountain about half a mile to the east of the ruins, for two reasons, one in order to get good clean water, and for the sake of having a clean camping-ground.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY, Friday.—To be spent at Baalbee, inspecting the ruins.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY, Saturday.—Ride down the Plain of Bekaa, between Anti-Lebanon and Lebanon proper; just before crossing the Litany can see on the top of the western range the ruins of Solomon's house, of the forest of Lebanon (1 Kings vii. 2). After lunch visit the reputed Tomb of Noah (only seventy yards long); pass through a village called Muallaka (and if there is time, ride up through the large village of Zahleh, which has about 12,000 inhabitants, mostly Christians); in one hour and a half reach the tents pitched on the plain at Stora, or proceed further to a more picturesque spot in the

mountains, as may be found convenient, according to the time of arrival at Stora and the state of the weather.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY, *Sunday*.—To be spent at Stora or vicinity.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY, *Monday*.—Have a seven hours' ride over a good road to Beyrouth. (*Hotel d'Orient*.) Soon after leaving the camping-ground pass a ruined castle built by a Druse Prince of Lebanon.

THIRTIETH DAY, *Tuesday*.—To be spent at Beyrouth, where passengers can remain (when time is not an object) several days. It has about 100,000 inhabitants; missionaries, bankers, and consuls of almost all nations live in Beyrouth. To all who are interested in mission work we advise a visit to the British Syrian Schools and the American Mission, an epitome of the work of which will be found on pages 87 and 88. Leave in the afternoon by Austrian steamer for Smyrna.

ITINERARY OF EXTENSION TO PALMYRA.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY, *Tuesday*.—Leave Damascus and travel by the village of Duma, Khan-il-Ekser, an old aqueduct, Khan Mesey, a Bedouin encampment, Maksura, an old ruin, to Jerud, the ancient Geroda, where camp (8½ hours' ride).

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY, *Wednesday*.—Proceed to Atny, a salt lake, Nebky, and camp at Deiratiey (7 hours' ride).

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY, *Thursday*.—Proceed to Mohin, passing Haurin on the left, thence to Kuretaine (10½ hours' ride).

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY, *Friday*.—Proceed to El Kaser and camp (10 hours' ride).

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY, *Saturday*.—Complete journey to Palmyra, and camp amid the ruins (11½ hours' ride).

SUNDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY.—To be spent at Palmyra in exploring the Ruins, the principal of which are the great Temple of the Sun, the Great Central Colonnade, the ancient City Wall, the Castle, the Sepulchral Towers, &c.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY, *Friday*.—Travel from Palmyra to El Kaser (11½ hours).

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY, *Saturday*.—Continue journey to Kuretaine (10 hours).

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY, *Sunday*.—To be spent at Kuretaine, a thriving village, near which is the Sanctuary of Mar Elyān.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY, *Monday*.—Proceed by the Convent of Mar Elyān to Mohin, then to Hafia, and camp at Khan-il-Breij (7 hours' ride).

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY, *Tuesday*.—Proceed to Ras Baalbee (7½ hours).

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY, *Wednesday*.—Continue journey to Baalbee (7 hours).

THIRTY-NINTH DAY, *Thursday*.—To be spent at Baalbee, and then continue journey to Beyrouth, arriving at Beyrouth on Saturday.

From Beyrouth private parties will travel in accordance with their special Itinerary and by the line of Steamers for which they are booked.

FROM BEYROUTH the conducted parties will take the Austrian Lloyd's or other Steamer, on Tuesdays, March 19, April 2, 16, and 30, for Smyrna and Constantinople, calling at Cyprus and Rhodes, where passengers can land if time and weather permit. (See also itineraries of Five Weeks' Tours, leaving Beyrouth April 9th and 23rd.) If the steamer arrives at Smyrna on the Saturday or even early on Sunday morning, a

special train will be engaged for a trip to Ephesus and back, subject to clause 6 on page 47, for the purpose of seeing the ruins of the ancient city, and the most recent and deeply interesting discoveries of Mr. Wood, who was engaged there on behalf of the British Museum, and who has always been most attentive to our visitors.

We have made arrangements with the Smyrna-Aidin Railway Company, by which we are enabled to book any number of passengers at any time from Smyrna to Ayasoulouk, the station for Ephesus. The Fares are 8s. 7d. Single; 12s. 10d. Return. We can also arrange for special trains at any dates, at fares varying according to the number of passengers. Particulars may be obtained at any of our Offices. The ordinary train services do not permit the journey to Ephesus and back to be performed on the same day, and it is therefore necessary to arrange for a Special Train if it is desired to proceed by a corresponding steamer on the day of arrival at Smyrna, and our Conductors will make the necessary arrangements.

The steamer is due to arrive at Constantinople on *Tuesday*, March 26, April 9 and 23, and May 7; and the departing steamer for the Piraeus will leave on *Monday*, April 1, 15, and 29, and May 13. This will allow six days in Constantinople, on one of which arrangements will be made for visiting the Mosque of St. Sophia, other mosques, the Sublime Porte, &c. The visits to Government Offices will naturally depend upon circumstances that may arise. A local *commissionnaire* will be engaged to attend upon the party during their stay at Constantinople. Cook's Tourist Office is at 170, Grande Rue de Pera.

The following is recommended as a plan for seeing Constantinople:—

The expenses of guides, fees for admission to the Mosque of St. Sophia, trip on the Bosphorus (if Ephesus is not visited), and carriage drive to Selamlik, are included in the fare. Other carriage drives, if taken, will be charged to the passengers.

MONDAY.—Galata Tower (also called Genoese Tower) and Galata, after luncheon drive over the new bridge across the Golden Horn to Stamboul, to visit the Mosques of St. Sophia and Achmed, the hippodrome with its columns, the museum of the Janissaries, cistern of thousand and one columns, Seraglio palace (outside) and gardens, museum of antiquities, Sublime Porte, tower of Seraskierat, tomb of Sultan Mahmoud and Sultan Abdul Asiz.

TUESDAY.—Bazaars, Pigeon mosque and mosque of Suleiman, tomb of Suleiman; after luncheon, in carriages round the walls of old Stamboul, stopping near the Adrianople gate to visit the Kähvie Mosque (a mosque famous for its splendid mosaics), Eyoub, returning through the Jewish quarters and passing the Phanar, residence of the Greek Patriarch.

WEDNESDAY.—Excursion per steamer on the Bosphorus.

THURSDAY.—By steamer to Scutari, carriages to the top of the hill Tschamlidscha, splendid view, descend through the large Turkish

cemetery to the beautifully situated English cemetery, thence to Cadikeni, to pay a visit to the exhibition, at Mrs. Hanson's house, of remarkable embroideries, etc., manufactured by the Bulgarian refugees, thence to the monastery of the "Howling Dervishes," and return to Galata by steamer.

FRIDAY.—Start in carriages to visit the Selamlik or the Sultan's procession to the mosque, and afterwards to the monastery of the "Dancing Dervishes."

WEDNESDAY, April 3, 17, and May 1 and 15.—Arrive at Piræus, and proceed by railway or carriage to Athens, which presents a pleasing contrast to the rough streets of Constantinople. The *Hotel d'Angleterre* is an excellent house, and our arrangements will be centred there. Four days will be spent in Athens, visiting the numerous places and objects of historic interest, including the Acropolis, with the Parthenon, Temple of Victory, and Erechtheum, the Theatre of Bacchus, Panathenaic Stadium, Temple of Minerva Archegetis, Porch of Hadrian, Temple of Theseus, Mars Hill, &c. Cook's Tourist Office, Place de la Constitution, adjoining *Hotel d'Angleterre*.

Should any of the passengers wish to visit Marathon, the Conductor will engage carriages, and the total expense will probably not exceed 10s. each person. Excursions may also be made at small expense to the Olympia or to Mycenæ. The latter excursion occupies four days, namely: first day—steamer to Naupalea; second day—carriages to Mycenæ; third day to Corinth; and fourth day return to Athens.

The dates and times of the steamers are subject to alteration, and are only here stated as approximate. Under present arrangements parties will be arranged to leave Athens by railway for Corinth and Patras on Mondays, April 8 and 22, May 6 and 20, leaving Patras for Brindisi the same afternoon, arriving at Brindisi on Tuesday, and enabling passengers to reach London on Saturday.

Any of the party will be at perfect liberty to break their journey in Italy or Paris, their travelling Tickets not being prejudiced thereby. But Continental Hotel Coupons, under the contract for Personally Conducted Parties, will only be furnished for 15 days, and all accommodation required beyond that time must be paid for by the travellers.

ITINERARY OF TOUR
TO
LOWER EGYPT, THE HOLY LAND, CONSTANTINOPLE,
ATHENS, &c.

(Including Five Weeks in Palestine).

N.B.—Passengers wishing to include the Nile to the First Cataract can leave London on January 19th and travel in accordance with the following dates, leaving Cairo on February 5th for the First Cataract, returning to Cairo February 25th, in time to resume following Itinerary. Those wishing to visit Lower Egypt (without the Nile) and spend five weeks in Palestine, leave London on February 9th or 23rd.

Saturday, January 19th, February 9th and 23rd, 1889.—Leave London (Holborn Viaduct 10·55 a.m., Victoria 11·0 a.m.) for Paris *via* Dover and Calais, arriving at Paris 7·25 p.m.

Monday, January 21st, February 11th and 25th—To be spent in Paris, affording an opportunity for passengers who cannot leave London until Tuesday morning to overtake the party. Leave Paris (Gare de Lyon) 9·5 p.m. *via* Mont Cenis.

Tuesday, January 22nd, February 12th and 26th.—Arrive at Turin 1·56 p.m. (*Hotel Trombetta*.)

Wednesday, January 23rd, February 13th and 27th—Leave Turin 8·40 a.m. Arrive at Bologna 4·44 p.m. (*Hotel Brun.*)

Thursday, January 24th, February 14th and 28th.—Leave Bologna 3·15 a.m., arriving at Brindisi 10·45 p.m.

Friday, January 25th, February 15th, and March 1st.—To be spent at Brindisi, going on board Austrian steamer at night.

Saturday, January 26th, February 16th, and March 2nd.—Leave early in the morning for Alexandria.

Tuesday, Janusry 29th, February 19th, and March 5th.—Expect to arrive at Alexandria. Carriage drive to visit Pompey's Pillar and other places and objects of interest. Proceed by afternoon train to Cairo. (*Hotel Abbat or Hotel Khedivial.*)

Wednesday, January 30th, February 20th, and March 6th, to Friday, March 1st and 15th.—To be spent in Cairo. (*Shepheard's Hotel or New Hotel.*) The fare includes a carriage drive in Cairo and excursions to the Pyramids of Ghizeh and Sakkarah.

Passengers for the First Cataract leave Cairo by Tourist steamer on Tuesday, February 5th.

Saturday, March 2nd and 16th.—Leave Cairo by railway for Ismailia, and thence by steamer on the Suez Canal to Port Said.

Sunday, March 3rd and 17th.—Leave by Austrian Lloyd's steamer for Jaffa.

Monday, March 4th and 18th.—Expect to land at Jaffa and commence five weeks' tour in Palestine, the route being similar to that described on pages 27 to 31, with the addition of Hebron and Mount Carmel, and allowing more time at Jerusalem. First day encamp at Ramleh.

Tuesday, March 5th and 19th.—Ramleh to Jerusalem.

Wednesday, March 6th and 20th, to Sunday, March 10th and 24th.—To be spent in sight-seeing in and around Jerusalem.

Monday, March 11th and 25th.—Jerusalem to Solomon's Pools, Bethlehem, and Hebron.

Tuesday, March 12th and 26th.—Hebron to Bethlehem and Mar Saba.

Wednesday, March 13th and 27th.—Mar Saba to the Dead Sea, the Jordan, and Jericho.

Thursday, March 14th and 28th.—Jericho to Bethel.

Friday, March 15th and 29th.—Bethel to Singil.

Saturday, March 16th and 30th.—Singil to Jacob's Well and Nablous.

Sunday, March 17th and 31st.—To be spent at Nablous.

Monday, March 18th and April 1st.—Nablous to Dothan and Jenin.

Tuesday, March 19th and April 2nd.—Jenin to Jezreel, Nain, and Jokneam.

Wednesday, March 20th and April 3rd.—Jokneam to Mount Carmel.

Thursday, March 21st and April 4th.—Mount Carmel to Nazareth.

Friday, March 22nd and April 5th.—To be spent at Nazareth.

Saturday, March 23rd and April 6th.—Nazareth to Tiberias.

Sunday, March 24th and April 7th.—On the shores of the Sea of Galilee.

Monday, March 25th and April 8th.—Tiberias to the Waters of Merom.

Tuesday, March 26th and April 9th.—Waters of Merom to Cæsarea Philippi.

Wednesday, March 27th and April 10th.—Cæsarea Philippi to Kefr Hauwar.

Thursday, March 28th and April 11th.—Kefr Hauwar to Damascus.

Friday, March 29th and April 12th, to Monday, April 1st and 15th.—To be spent at Damascus.

Tuesday, April 2nd and 16th.—Leave Damascus for Baalbec.

Thursday, April 4th and 18th.—

Friday, April 5th and 19th.—At Baalbec.

Saturday, April 6th and 20th.—Baalbec to Stora.

Sunday, April 7th and 21st.—At Stora or some neighbouring place.

Monday, April 8th and 22nd.—Stora to Beyrouth.

Tuesday, April 9th and 23rd.—Leave by Austrian Lloyd's steamer for Smyrna. (These steamers will not call at Cyprus and Rhodes.)

Saturday, April 13th and 27th.—Arrive at Smyrna.

Sunday, April 14th and 28th.—Leave Smyrna for Constantinople.

Tuesday, April 16th and 30th.—Arrive at Constantinople. For sight-seeing, see page 32.

Monday, April 22nd and May 6th.—Leave by Austrian Lloyd's steamer for Piræus (Athens).

Wednesday, April 24th and May 8th.—Arrive at Athens.

Monday, April 29th and May 6th.—Leave Athens for Corinth, Patras, and Brindisi.

Tuesday, April 30th and May 14th.—Arrive at Brindisi.

Saturday, May 4th and 18th.—Expect to arrive in London.

Inclusive Fare	£163.
Or with the Nile	£213.

SPECIAL TOURS.

RETURNING BY THE NEW INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY, VIA
CONSTANTINOPLE, SOPHIA, BELGRADE, AND VIENNA.

Passengers by any of the foregoing routes can be booked to return by the new through railway route in accordance with the following Itinerary :—

Tuesday, April 2nd, 16th, and 30th.—Leave Beyrouth, for Cyprus, Rhodes, and Smyrna.

Tuesday, April 9th, 23rd, and May 7th.—Leave Smyrna for Athens by Austrian Lloyd's steamer.

Wednesday, April 10th, 24th, May 8th.—Arrive in Athens and there spend a week. Visit various places of interest. (See page 33.)

Wednesday, April 17th, May 1st and 15th.—Leave Athens by Austrian Lloyd's steamer for Constantinople.

Friday, April 19th, May 3rd and 17th.—Arrive at Constantinople, and there spend five days. For programme of sight-seeing, see page 32.

Thursday, April 25th, May 9th and 23rd.—Leave Constantinople by International Express Train.

Friday, April 26th, May 10th and 24th.—Arrive at Sophia, and spend the day.

Saturday, April 27th, May 11th and 25th.—Leave Sophia for Belgrade and Vienna.

Sunday and Monday.—To be spent in Vienna. *Hotel Metropole*.

Tuesday, April 30th, May 14th and 28th.—Leave Vienna by morning express for Munich. *Hotel Belle Vue*.

Wednesday, May 1st, 15th, and 29th; Thursday, May 2nd, 16th, and 30th.—To be spent in Munich.

Friday, May 3rd, 17th, and 31st.—Leave Munich by express train for Strasburg.

Saturday, May 4th, 18th, June 1st. Leave Strasburg by express for Brussels.

Sunday, May 5th, 19th, and June 2nd.—To be spent in Brussels.

Monday, May 6th, 20th, and June 3rd.—Return *via* Calais and Dover to London. Hotel accommodation terminates with breakfast on Monday.

FARES, INCLUDING HOTEL ACCOMMODATION:

For Lower Egypt and Month's Palestine Tour,

returning as above £162 0 0

Fares for tours including the Nile or five weeks in Palestine are in proportion.

RETURNING BY THE DANUBE.

Passengers can be booked to return by the Danube according to the following Itinerary :—

Tuesday, April 2nd, 16th, and 30th.—Leave Beyrouth for Cyprus, Rhodes, and Smyrna. Arrive at Smyrna on Saturday. Spend Sunday and Monday at Smyrna. This will give opportunity for visiting Ephesus and other of the Seven Churches.

Tuesday, April 9th, 23rd, and May 7th.—Leave Smyrna for Athens by Austrian Lloyd's steamer.

Wednesday, April 10th, 24th, and May 8th.—Arrive in Athens, and there spend a week visiting various places of interest (see page 33).

Wednesday, April 17th, May 1st and 15th.—Leave Athens for Constantinople.

Friday, April 19th, May 3rd and 17th.—Arrive at Constantinople.

Saturday, April 20th, May 4th and 18th.—To following Saturday be spent in Constantinople. See programme for sight-seeing on page 32.

Saturday, April 27th, and May 11th and 25th.—Leave by Austrian Lloyd's steamer for Varna, railway thence to Rustchuk, steamer across the Danube to Giurgevo, and railway to Bucharest, the capital of Roumania. (*Hotel Brroft.*) Sunday to be spent in Bucharest.

Monday, April 29th, May 13th and 27th.—Leave Bucharest by railway for Turn Severin; sleep on board the Danube steamer. An extra charge is made for accommodation in the Orient Express.

Tuesday, April 30th, May 14th and 28th.—Leave Turn Severin by steamer, passing the Iron Gates (the finest scenery upon the Danube), arriving at Belgrade, the capital of Servia, the same night.

Wednesday, May 1st, 15th, and 29th.—Leave Belgrade by train for Budapest.

Thursday, May 2nd, 16th and 30th.—Leave Pesth for Vienna. Three days may be spent in the Austrian capital. (*Hotel Metropole.*)

Monday, May 6th, 20th, and June 3rd.—Leave Vienna by morning express for Munich, the capital of Bavaria.

Tuesday and Wednesday.—To be spent in Munich, which is more richly endowed with art treasures than any other city in Germany. Here the party will visit the Royal Palace, Museums of Ancient Art, the Royal Library (a superb edifice, capable of holding two million volumes, and in richness the second in the world), the Cathedral, Basilica of St. Boniface, Royal Bronze Foundry (where half the bronze statues in America are manufactured), the colossal statue of Bavaria, 100 feet high from the base, and various interesting and stately palaces.

Thursday, May 9th, 23rd, and June 6th.—Leave Munich by express train for Stuttgart. (*Hotel Marquardt.*)

Friday, May 10th, 24th, and June 7th.—Travel by rail to Strassburg. (*Hotel de la Ville de Paris.*) The afternoon may be spent in visiting the Cathedral, the Clock, and many other objects of interest.

Saturday, May 11th, 25th, and June 8th.—Leave Strassburg by express, and arrive at Brussels same evening.

Sunday, May 12th, 26th, and June 9th.—To be spent in Brussels.

Monday, May 13th, 27th, and June 10th.—Return by Calais and Dover to London. Hotel accommodation terminates with breakfast on Monday.

FARES, INCLUDING HOTEL ACCOMMODATION :

For Lower Egypt and Month's Palestine Tour,

returning as above £163 0 0

A Conductor will travel by either of the above routes should the party number ten or more.

COOK'S OFFICES AT CONSTANTINOPLE AND ATHENS.

For some years we had been urged to establish an office at Constantinople, but the greatest difficulty has been in obtaining suitable premises for the purpose, but in 1883 we secured a conspicuous

building in the main street of Pera, close to the British Embassy and the principal hotels. A qualified representative is stationed here to give information and assist our passengers on their return from the East, and tickets will be issued for any part of Central Europe, the United States, &c. The address is 170, Grande Rue de Pera.

Our office at Athens is in the Place de la Constitution, adjoining the Hotel d'Angleterre.

The establishment of these offices enables us to offer unprecedented facilities for excursions to the Crimea, Caucasus, the Ruins of Troy, the Battlefield of Marathon, the Isthmus of Corinth, the Morea, &c. With Constantinople for a centre may be visited the principal battle-fields of the Russo-Turkish war, the Dardanelles, and the reputed site of Troy, Southern Russia, and the Crimea, the Caucasus and Asia Minor, with Smyrna, Ephesus, and the "Seven Churches of Asia." At our office will also be found competent dragomans and guides, who will conduct travellers to the chief places of interest in and around the city, and who could be engaged for tours of any description.

With Athens as a centre may be visited Marathon, Corinth, Thebes, Eleusis, Argos, Olympia, and numerous other places of classic and antiquarian renown.

SPECIAL CONDUCTED TOUR TO EGYPT, THE DESERT, SINAI, PETRA, JERUSALEM, PALESTINE, CONSTANTINOPLE, &c.

Having received several inquiries from intending travellers who wish to visit Sinai, Petra, &c., Thos. Cook & Son invite early deposits for the following select Conducted Tour. The conditions will be the same as for their regular advertised tours.

ITINERARY.

Saturday, January 19th.—Leave London *via* Calais, Paris, and Brindisi.

Saturday, January 26th.—Leave Brindisi by Austrian Lloyd's steamer, calling at Corfu.

Tuesday, January 29th.—Arrive in Alexandria and proceed to Cairo.

The following is recommended as a convenient mode of seeing Cairo and the neighbourhood. The excursions to the Pyramids of Ghizeh and Sakkarah are included in the fare, and carriages can be provided for any other excursions, the expenses being divided among the passengers.

Thursday.—Carriage excursions to the Pyramids of Ghizeh and the Sphinx.

Friday.—Visit the Bazaars, the Citadel, Mosque of Sultan Hassan, Tombs of the Mamelukes, &c.

Saturday.—Excursions to the Pyramids of Sakkarah and the Tombs of the Bulls.

Sunday.—To be spent in Cairo.

Monday, February 4th.—Leave Cairo by train for Suez, the Camp having left previously.

Tuesday, February 5th.—Commence camping tour to Sinai, Akabah, Petra, and Hebron. (See page 54).

Sunday and Monday, March 17th and 18th.—Expect to spend at Hebron.

Tuesday, March 19th.—Travel to Jerusalem, and thence to Bethlehem, Dead Sea, Jordan, Jericho, Nablous, Nazareth, Tiberias, Damascus, Baalbec, Beyrouth, as per page 27.

Tuesday, April 16th.—Leave Beyrouth by Austrian Lloyd's steamer for Smyrna and Constantinople. Should time permit an excursion will be made to Ephesus.

Tuesday, April 23rd.—Arrive at Constantinople.

Six days will be allotted to an inspection of the city of the Sultan, the time being occupied in the most practicable way.

Constantinople (pop. 600,000) is the capital of the Sultan's dominions. It is beautifully situated on the Golden Horn, at the entrance to the Bosphorus from the sea of Marmora. The principal objects of interest are the Bazaars and Hippodrome, the Seraskier, Mosque of Eyoub, old Seraglio, Mint, Mosque of St. Sophia, Egyptian Obelisk, Pillar of Constantine, Column of Arcadius and Eudoxius, Cisterns of Philoxena, &c. Cook's Tourist Office is 170, Grande Rue de Pera.

Monday, April 29th.—Leave Constantinople by Austrian steamer.

Wednesday, May 1st.—Arrive at Athens.

A week will be very pleasantly spent in Athens, visiting the numerous places and objects of historic interest, including the Acropolis, with the Parthenon, Temple of Victory, and Erechtheum, the Theatre of Bacchus, Panathenaic Stadium, Temple of Minerva Archegetis, Porch of Hadrian, Temple of Theseus, Mars Hill, &c. Cook's Tourist Office, Place de la Constitution, adjoining *Hotel d'Angleterre*.

Should any of the passengers wish to visit Marathon, the Conductor will engage carriages, and the total expense will probably not exceed 10s. each person. Excursions may also be made, at small expense, to the Olympia or to Mycenæ. The latter excursion occupies four days, namely, first day, steamer to Naupalea; second day, carriages to Mycenæ; third day, to Corinth; and fourth day, return to Athens.

Monday, May 6th.—Leave Athens, *via* Corinth and Patras, for Brindisi.

Tuesday, May 7th.—Arrive at Brindisi.

Saturday, May 11th.—Expect to arrive in London.

Fare each person £230.

THE FARE INCLUDES

First-class travelling on railways, in steamers and in camp, camels and all requisites for the desert. Tour between Suez and Hebron or Jerusalem, and horses and all requisites for the Palestine tour to Beyrouth, omnibuses between stations or piers and hotels, expenses of landing or embarking at Alexandria, Beyrouth, Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, and Brindisi, carriage drive to the Pyramids, excursion to Sakkarah, hotel accommodation in first-class hotels for fifteen days in Europe, six days in Egypt, eight days at Constantinople, six days at Athens, free conveyance of 60 lbs. of luggage, expenses of sightseeing at chief places of interest while with the Conductor, fees to servants, porters and guards, and services of a competent Conductor throughout, providing ten names are registered and deposits of £20 each paid by December 31st.

The Fare does not include expenses other than those mentioned above or expenses incurred through quarantine or any other circumstances over which Thos. Cook & Son have no control, blackmail at Petra (which may be about £5 each), final backsheesh to camp servants at end of Palestine tour, wines or other drinks, or expenses of washing linen, &c.

N.B.—Arrangements can be made for travelling to Cairo in advance of the party or by other route, also for returning from Jerusalem, or from Beyrouth, by any route to meet the convenience and the wishes of individual travellers.

This Desert Party will be strictly select and limited.

PROGRAMME OF
 Personally Conducted and Independent Tours
 to
 LOWER EGYPT
 AND
 THE HOLY LAND,
 INCLUDING
 JAFFA, JERUSALEM, BETHLEHEM, MAR-SABA, DEAD SEA,
 JORDAN, JERICHO, THE SUEZ CANAL, CAIRO,
 ALEXANDRIA, AND THE CHIEF ITALIAN CITIES.
 Leaving London Mondays, January 7th, February
 4th, and March 4th, 1889.

F A R E S,
 Including Railway, Steamer, Hotel and Camp accommodation for the
 whole Tour.

	From and to London.	From and to Paris.	* From Rome <i>via</i> Naples.
First Class all the way	£99	£96	£80
Second Class Railway and Steamers, other accommodation same as First Class . . .	£86	£84	£71

* This fare is from Rome to Lower Palestine, Egypt, and back to London, as per Programme with 7 days' European hotel coupons instead of 15.

Passengers can be booked to start from Geneva, Brussels, Cologne, or any other of the principal Continental Cities. Fares upon application.

DEPOSITS

To secure accommodation, to the amount of 10 per cent., should be made as soon as possible, and the amount of the deposits, less 10 per cent., will be returned if anything occurs to prevent depositors making the trip, and notice to that effect is given fourteen days prior to the time advertised for departure.

THOS. COOK & SON do not bind themselves to send a Conductor unless there are 10 names registered to travel together through Italy.

PROGRAMMES AND ITINERARIES.

MONDAYS, JANUARY 7TH, FEBRUARY 4TH, and MARCH 4TH, 1889.—The journey may be commenced from London, and on arrival at Alexandria the tour will be continued as per following daily arrangement, or the route through Egypt may be reversed to suit the convenience of steamboat sailings for Jaffa. This can be decided when tickets are taken. Leave London Bridge Station by the Newhaven and Dieppe route at 8.0 p.m. for Paris. Tickets can be provided for the Dover and Calais route at extra fares. Passengers desiring more time in Paris can travel in advance of the Party.

Tuesday, January 8th, February 5th, and March 5th.—To be spent in Paris. Leave Paris by night expresss for Turin, *via* Mont Cenis Tunnel.

Wednesday, January 9th, February 6th, and March 6th.—Arrive in Turin. (Hotel Trombetta.)

Thursday, Janusry 10th, February 7th, March 7th.—Leave Turin by train for Genoa. (Hotel de la Ville.)

Friday, January 11th, February 8th, March 8th.—Leave Genoa for Spezia and Pisa. (Hotel Victoria.)

Saturday, January 12th, February 9th, March 9th.—In the morning visit the Leaning Tower, the Cathedral, Baptistry, and Campo Santo, and leave by noon train for Rome. (Hotels Allemsgne, Continental, and Anglo-American.)

Sunday. } To be spent in Rome, carriages being provided for sight-seeing
Monday. } on two days.
Tuesday. }

Wednesday.—Leave Rome for Naples. (Hotel Nobile.)

Thursday, January 17th, February 14th, March 14th.—The morning may be spent in and around Naples, or in a trip to Pompeii, at a small additional cost, going on board the Rubattino steamer in the afternoon, and leaving for Alexandria.

Tuesday, January 22nd, February 19th, March 19th.—Expeoted to arrive at Alexandria. (Hotel Abbat and Hotel Khedivial.) Visit all the places of interest, including Pompey's Pillar, &c., &c.

Wednesday, January 23rd, February 20th, March 20th.—To be spent in Alexandria.

Thursday, January 24th, February 21st, March 21st.—Leave Alexandria by Khedivie stesmer for Jaffa. Should passengers arrive at Alexandria after the departure of the steamer for the Syrian Coast, they will visit Cairo on the outward jounrey, and, after visiting Cairo, proceed to Ismailia and Port Said in time to take Austrian or other Steamer for Jaffa.

Friday, January 25th, February 22nd, March 22nd.—Arrive at Jaffa and proceed by carriages or horses to Ramleh. (Hotel Reinhart.) Carriages can go through to Jerusalem in one day; horse-riders require two days, stopping in hotel or Convent in Ramleh for a night.

Saturday, January 26th, February 23rd, March 23rd.—Proceed to Jerusalem, where accommodation will be provided at the Hotels.

Wednesday, January 30th, February 27th, March 27th.—Go by Tomb of Rachel and Solomon's Pools to Bethlehem, visit the Church and Grottoes of the Nativity of Christ, and then go forward to Mar-Saba, and encamp in the Kedron Valley near the Convent.

Thursday, January 31st, February 28th, March 28th.—Ride over the hills of the wilderness of Jndæa to the valley of the Dead Sea, allow time to bathe if desired, and then go forward to the Jordan, taking lunch and rest on the margin of the sacred river. At night encamp near to the Fountain of Elisha, on the supposed site of the ancient Jericho, under the shadow of the Mount of Temptation.

Friday, February 1st, March 1st, 29th.—Go by the high and rocky road to Bethany and the Mount of Olivs. Rturn to Jerusalem by the Valley of Jehoshaphat and the reputed site of the Garden of Gethsemane.

Saturday to Tuesday.—To be spent in and about Jerusalem.

Tuesday, February 5th, March 5th, and April 2nd.—Take the road by Mizpeh (tomb of Samuel the Prophet), Gibeon, and the Two Bethorons, to Lydda, and stop the night at Ramleh.

Wednesday, February 6th, March 6th and April 3rd.—Leave in the morning for a three hours' ride over the Plain of Sharon to Jaffa.

Thursday, February 7th, March 7th and April 4th.—Leave Jaffa by Khedivial steamer for Port Said. Should anything occur to prevent the passengers connecting with the steamer, through the steamer not calling at Jaffa, or other circumstances, the passengers will have to pay the extra hotel accommodation. The cost of extra hotel accommodation will be 10s. per day at Jaffa, 13s. per day at Alexandria, and 15s. per day at Cairo.

Friday, February 8th, March 8th and April 5th.—Arrive at Port Said and proceed by steamer on the Suez Canal to Ismailia, and thence by railway to Cairo.

Saturday, February 9th, March 9th and April 6th.—Arrive in Cairo. (Shepheard's Hotel or New Hotel.)

The following is recommended as a convenient mode of seeing Cairo and the neighbourhood. The excursions to the Pyramids of Ghizeh and Sakkarah are included in the fare, and carriages can be provided for any other excursions, the expenses being divided among the passengers.

Sunday.—To be spent in Cairo. Service is held in the English church in the Rue Boulac and at the American Mission.

Monday.—Carriage excursions to the Pyramids of Ghizeh and the Sphinx.

Tuesday.—Visit the Bazaars, the Citadel, Mosque of Sultan Hassan, Tombs of the Mamelukes, &c.

Wednesday.—Excursion to the Pyramids of Sakkarah and the Tombs of the Bulls.

Thursday.—Excursion to the Tombs of the Caliphs and the Petrified Forest.

Friday, February 15th, March 15th, April 12th.—Leave Cairo by train for Alexandria. (Hotel Abbat or Khedivial.)

Saturday, February 16th, March 16th, April 13th.—Sail by Rubattino steamer for Genoa, due there on the following Saturday. A conductor not being required after leaving Alexandria, the return journey, *via* Turin, Mont Cenis Tunnel, and Paris may be made at discretion. Tickets are available to return to London at any time within two months from date of departure.

PASSENGERS PREFERRING TO GO AND RETURN via MARSEILLES

Can be supplied with tickets for that route, arriving at Jaffa in time to join the Personally Conducted Parties for Palestine and Egypt, and leaving Alexandria on the return on alternate Tuesdays for Marseilles and London. Steamers leave Marseilles every alternate Friday.

Fares for the above or for any other route upon application.

PROVISION FOR AND CONDITIONS OF SHORT TOURS.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION after leaving London, for 15 days in Europe, consisting of meat breakfast, dinner at table d'hôte (with or without wine, according to the ordinary provision of the hotels), 11 days' hotel accommodation in Egypt, 3 meals a day, and all charges included, without wine or beer; riding horses and camp or hotel accommodation in Palestine for the time specified in the programme (riding-horse is not provided during the stay in Jerusalem); 60 lbs. of baggage free while with the conductor, but not otherwise in

travelling through Italy; on French railways 60 lbs. is allowed; landing, embarkation, and omnibus charges paid by the conductor; carriage trip from Cairo to the Pyramids of Ghizeh and back, and the Sheikh's fee for permission to ascend or enter the interior of the Great Pyramid; Excursion to the Pyramids of Sakkarah and back; fee for admission to the Mosque of Omar at Jerusalem. English saddles and bridles are provided without extra charge. If through any irregularity in the sailing of steamers the time in Palestine should be abridged, 10s. per day for such abridgment will be allowed; if the time has to be extended beyond the time stated in the programme, extra 10s. per day will be charged for hotel accommodation. At the close of every day, when in camp, tea or coffee will be allowed to each traveller after dinner. (Tea is usually charged extra by private dragomans, but it has been determined by THOS. COOK & SON to supply the tea and abolish the charge for it.) No provision in connection with these cheap and short Palestine tours for any hotel accommodation in Great Britain.

CAUTION.

THOS. COOK & SON do not hold themselves responsible for loss of time or money consequent on the irregularity of steamboat or railway service, sickness, war, or any calamity or hindrance caused by circumstances over which they have no control.

BAGGAGE.—All practical assistance in the registration and care of baggage, and its passage through custom-houses, will be afforded by the Conductors and agents of the contractors for the tours, but they cannot be responsible for losses by damage, robberies, or detention, and at every custom-house and transfer of baggage its owners should satisfy themselves that it is safe.

N.B.—Great care will be taken in the registration and conveyance of the trunks or portmanteaus of the parties whilst travelling with the Conductor; but it must be distinctly understood that all small packages, such as hand-bags, umbrellas, travelling-rugs, &c., must remain entirely under the control of the passenger.

Personally Conducted Parties.

We wish for these parties under personal escort to be understood as perfectly distinct from our arrangements for independent travellers. The conditions, fares, and many incidental arrangements for these parties are not the same as those for the travellers who prefer to take tickets and go independent of any travelling conductor. For these personally conducted parties distinct and special arrangements are made with the Steamship Companies for the voyage out, round the Syrian Coast, and back to Brindisi or Trieste. Experience has taught the advisability of starting from Brindisi and terminating at that point or at Trieste. As the number for each party by the steamers from Beyrouth is limited, we shall not take the responsibility of booking more than a limited number to start from Beyrouth at one date. If any wish to go out by other lines of steamers, and yet to unite with any of our parties in Palestine, we can only guarantee their accommodation as far as Beyrouth, our absolute provision only being for those who take the entire round. The French and Russian steamers from Beyrouth go round the coast from Beyrouth to Alexandretta, Tripoli, &c., and take nearly a week longer than the Austrian Lloyd's in getting to Constantinople. For any who desire it, provision can be made by those steamers, but not at the same fares as our personally conducted parties.

A word as to management of these parties. It may be found necessary to employ more than one conductor for the same party for certain portions of the tours. For instance, it is probable that a conductor accustomed to European travel may take charge of the parties passing through that country either in going or returning, and other qualified conductors may take charge during the Eastern portion of the tours. On the Nile special agents are appointed to superintend the arrangements, who are likely to have more power over the steamboat crews and the donkey proprietors, and who understand the visiting arrangements better than strangers. Each Nile steamer is thus provided with a dragoman, and he is necessarily the personal conductor.

ROUTES OF PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOURS.

London to Paris, Paris to Turin, by Mont Cenis ; Turin to Bologna, Ancona, Foggia, Brindisi ; Brindisi by Austrian Lloyd's Steamer to Alexandria ; Alexandria to Cairo, by Railway ; 20 days on the Nile ; Cairo to Ismailia, by Railway ; Ismailia to Port Said, by Suez Canal Steamer ; Port Said to Jaffa, by Steamer ; through Palestine, as per Itinerary, to Beyrouth ; the regular round of Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Dead Sea, Jordan, Jericho, Nazareth, Tiberias, Damascus, and Baalbec, occupying one month, and the extension to Palmyra an additional fortnight

(or for Special Five Weeks' Tour see page 34) ; Beyrouth to Constantinople by Austrian Lloyd's or other steamer, calling at Cyprus, Rhodes, Smyrna (from whence special train to Ephesus and back) ; short stoppages are also made at Scio, Mytilene, Dardanelles, and Gallipoli. Landings are only convenient at Cyprus, Rhodes, and Smyrna. Six days at Constantinople, and then sail to the Piræus for Athens ; six days at Athens, and then by railway to Patras and by steamer to Brindisi, and railway to Milan, St. Gothard, Paris, and London. As before stated, this route may be changed by starting from Trieste for Alexandria direct, and returning to Brindisi. If any return by Trieste, tickets will be supplied at proportionate rates. So also in going out :—If any wish to go through Italy by Rome and Naples, the additional fare of £2 will have to be paid. Any wishing to make the circle of Italy, in going or returning, can be supplied with Circular Tickets for central and southern Italy, going or returning by Pisa, Genoa, and Turin. Deductions will be made for abridgments of tours, and extra charges for extension. Any wishing to return from Constantinople by the Danube to Vienna, by giving timely notice, can have tickets to take them from Beyrouth to Smyrna, Syra, and Piræus, and from thence to Constantinople. But this cannot be done without loss after entering upon the tour, and must of course depend upon the resumption of the service of steamers on the Danube.

STARTING FROM OTHER PLACES.

It will be easy to fall in with these arrangements at any of the points named, and the fares can be quoted from Paris, Geneva, Brussels, Cologne, Rome, or any seaport. Passengers may go in advance on the outward trip, or linger in returning, at their discretion ; but they will not be entitled to any assistance of the conductor, or to any payment of incidentals under his control, unless they travel with him.

CONDUCTORS AND ASSISTANTS

Will go according to the dates shown on page 25. Our staff of Eastern Clerks and Assistants will be at the service of the parties. Our Agents and Boatmen will be easily recognised by their flags and insignia, to assist at Alexandria, Jaffa, Beyrouth and Constantinople ; and under the direction of our office at Cairo the trip to the Pyramids will be arranged, and other Egyptian movements controlled, as far as our obligations to the parties are concerned.

FARES FOR PERSONALLY CONDUCTED PARTIES FROM LONDON AND BACK TO LONDON AS PER PROGRAMMES.

Month in Palestine with Constantinople and Athens.

	Via Calais. First Class.	Via Dieppe. First Class.
Lower Egypt, First Nile Cataract and Palestine ...	£196	£193 6 0
Lower Egypt and Palestine	146	143 6 0
Lower Egypt, Desert, Petra, and Palestine ...	230	227 6 0

Five Weeks in Palestine with Constantinople and Athens.

Lower Egypt and Palestine	£163	£160 6 0
Lower Egypt, First Nile Cataract and Palestine ...	213	210 6 0

Six Weeks in Palestine with Palmyra, returning via Constantinople and Athens.

	Via Calais. First Class.	Via Dieppe. First Class.
Lower Egypt, First Nile Cataract and Palestine	£217	£214 6 0
Lower Egypt and Palestine	187	164 6 0

The above provides for first class throughout, but if any prefer to travel second class the difference of fare will be allowed. There can be no distinctions made in camp or in the hotels in Palestine, or on the Nile Steamers.

For any of above tours, which include Constantinople and Athens, passengers wishing to return direct from Beyrouth to Alexandria and Trieste will be allowed a proportionate reduction from the above fares for hotel and other accommodation, and the services of a conductor not required beyond Beyrouth. It is, however, necessary to decide fully upon the tour before leaving, as changes cannot afterwards be made.

PROVISION INCLUDED.

1. First Class Railway and Steamer throughout.
2. Riding horse with English saddle and bridle, mule for 60 lbs. of baggage, sleeping tent and all utensils for two or three persons in each tent in Palestine; breakfast, lunch, and dinner, with tea or coffee, except at Jaffa and Jerusalem, or at Damascus and Beyrouth, where hotel accommodation may be substituted for camp. See pages 83 to 85.
3. Hotel accommodation in Continental Europe for fifteen days, in accordance with the ordinary provisions of first-class hotels. Hotel accommodation in Egypt and for the advertised time in Constantinople and Athens.
4. Omnibus and baggage transfers between stations and hotels, from Paris and back to Paris, 60 lbs. of baggage free all the way from London to Palestine and back. Excess luggage will be charged for. Landing and embarkation charges at Brindisi, Corfu, Alexandria, Port Said, Jaffa, Beyrouth, Cyprus, Rhodes, Smyrna, Constantinople, Piraeus, Trieste, and Venice. Gratuities to steamboat stewards, hotel porters, and camp servants.

5. Carriage Drive at Alexandria.—Carriages from Cairo to Pyramids of Ghizeh and back, also excursion to Sakkarah. Passengers who include the Nile will visit Sakkarah on the Nile voyage, and not as an excursion from Cairo. Sheikh's fee at the Pyramids, and fees of admission to Mosque of Omar at Jerusalem (Grand Mosque at Damascus, Mosque of St. Sophia at Constantinople, and once to the ruins of the Acropolis at Athens).
6. If the number of either Section of the Parties which visit Smyrna reaches twenty, and the time is convenient, a special train will be given for a trip from Smyrna to Ephesus and back.

Trifling incidental expenses not included in the above provisions must be defrayed by the travellers. THOS. COOK & SON have tried to cover all absolutely necessary expenses incidental to the tours.

In all cases above where second or third class railway travelling is referred to, the distinction applies to the ordinary rate of fares and accommodations. All other accommodations are the same for both classes, in hotels, on sea, or in camp.

THE FARES DO NOT INCLUDE

Carriages, boats, or guides except those specified above; wine or other drink not supplied ordinarily at table d'hôte; fees or gratuities for admission at any place not named above. In other places the Conductor will divide these trifling charges among the party, and accept their respective proportions. The fares for the tours which include Palmyra do not include backsheesh to the Sheikhs, which the dragoman will make as light as possible, but which cannot be estimated, being a matter of negotiation.

FARES FROM OTHER PLACES THAN LONDON, AND FOR OTHER ROUTES,

Will be calculated on the principle of reduction or addition, according to the tickets required. The routes are too various, and the points from which bookings can be arranged too numerous, to admit of the publication of all sectional rates. The engagement for Palestine must be considered absolute, as the contractors cannot make returns for non-completion of the tours for which provision has been made.

PASSENGERS GOING IN ADVANCE.

Arrangements will be made for those who find it necessary to travel in advance of this party, and then join the party at Paris or at some convenient point in Italy, to enable them to do so.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Deposits of £5 each must be paid 14 days before the advertised date of departure, after which the Fares must be paid in full.

If any having paid deposits are not able to go, and they give notice to that effect not later than two weeks before the time of departure, the amount will be returned less 10 per cent. of the amount deposited, for office expenses.

All TICKETS will be held by the Conductor till required, and he will pay all accounts, except for wine and other extras, which must be paid for *when ordered*. Any of the party desiring to break off from the programme will be supplied

with Travelling Tickets due to them for the time they wish to absent themselves; but whilst travelling together the Conductor can make united arrangements to the advantage of the travellers and the hotels.

Passports are required for all passengers landing at all Turkish ports. Full instructions will be forwarded by Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son upon application.

CAUTION APPLYING TO ALL ARRANGEMENTS FOR EASTERN TOURS.

THOS. COOK & SON do not hold themselves responsible for loss of time or money consequent on the irregularity of steamboat or railway service, sickness, war, quarantine, or any calamity or hindrance caused by circumstances over which they have no control.

BAGGAGE.—All practical assistance in the registration and care of baggage, and its passage through Custom-houses, will be afforded by the conductors and agents of the contractors for the tours, but they cannot be responsible for losses by damage, robberies or detention, and at every Custom-house and transfer of baggage its owners should satisfy themselves that it is safe.

N.B.—Great care will be taken in the registration and conveyance of the trunks or portmanteaus of the parties whilst travelling with the Conductor; but it must be distinctly understood that all small packages, such as hand-bags, umbrellas, travelling-rugs, &c., must remain entirely under the control of the passenger.

No coupons must be withdrawn from the books except by the ticket collectors, but passengers must see that the proper leaves are withdrawn or clipped for each section of the tours.

No Book of Travelling Coupons from which a leaf is withdrawn can be accepted for repayment; and no repayments for unused books can be made except at the Chief Office, Ludgate Circus, London. No agent is authorised to exchange tickets, or to make any repayments. **Entire** books of Travelling Coupons will be repaid for at a reduction of 10 per cent. if returned within twenty days from the date of issue (with a few exceptions), provided satisfactory reasons are given for their return. Partly-used, clipped, or mutilated Travelling Coupons cannot be accepted for repayment.

It should be borne in mind that Cook's Travelling Coupons are issued by THOS. COOK & SON in their capacity as Agents for the various Railway, Diligence, and Steamship Companies, and that they cannot be responsible for errors, either on the part of the passengers or of officials, arising from non-compliance with the instructions, which are plainly printed in the cover of every book of coupons.

Unused Hotel Coupons will be repaid at the Chief Office, Ludgate Circus, London, either singly or in books, less 10 per cent. The covers should be presented with the Coupons, or some means adopted to ensure the ready identification of the person requesting payment with the one to whom the Coupons were originally issued.

Depositors not being able to make the tour for which they have been registered may find substitutes, subject to the approval of Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON; or, on giving ten days' notice before the time appointed for their departure, will have their deposits repaid at a discount of 10 per cent.

All fares must be paid before departure. Any money deposited over and above the fares will be repaid in the currency and at the rate of exchange in the country where it is required.

THROUGH FARES FROM AUSTRALIA

Will be quoted on application at the Australasian Offices of THOS. COOK & SON, at Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Auckland.

THROUGH FARES FROM INDIA

Will be quoted on application to the Indian offices of THOS. COOK AND SON, at Bombay or Calcutta.

THROUGH FARES FROM AMERICA

Can be ascertained on application to the office of THOS. COOK & SON, 261-262, Broadway, New York.

PASSENGERS FROM LONDON AND ELSEWHERE

Will find it to their interest to take THROUGH TICKETS, which may be had by any route, and will secure the best accommodation in the East. Many who have not previously taken through tickets failed to get steamboat accommodation on the Syrian Coast, and lost the opportunity of visiting Palestine.

Latest Dates for Posting Letters in London to Members of Cook's Conducted Parties to Egypt and Palestine.—Spring Season 1889.

Letters should be Posted one Day earlier in the Country.

First Tour.	Second Tour.	Third Tour.	Fourth Tour.	Fifth Tour.	Sixth Tour.	Seventh Tour.	Eighth Tour.	Letters should be marked “Cook's Tours,” and addressed as below.	REMARKS.
Jan. 8	Jan. 22	Jan. 22	Jan. 22	Feb. 1	Feb. 12	Feb. 26	Feb. 12	c/o Cook's Tourist Office, Baglioni's Grand Hotel, Brindisi	The postage of letters to any country in the Postal Union is 2d. every half ounce; newspapers under four ounces 1d. each; book packets 1d. every two ounces.
," 11	," 25	," 25	," 25	Feb. 1	," 15	March 1	," 15	c/o Cook's Tourist Office, Cairo	Letters to any country on Thursday, "via Brindisi," are due to reach Cairo in 7 days (Friday).
," 18	Feb. 1	Feb. 1	..."	..."	..."	..."	..."	do.	do.
," 25	," 8	," 8	..."	..."	..."	..."	..."	do.	do.
Feb. 1	," 15	," 15	..."	..."	..."	..."	..."	do.	do.
," 8	," 22	..."	Feb. 8	Feb. 22	March 8	..."	March 8	do.	do.
," 15	March 1	March 1	," 15	March 1	," 15	March 1	," 15	do.	Jerusalem
March 1	," 15	," 22	March 1	," 15	," 22	March 1	," 22	April 5	c/o Hotel Victoria, Damascus
," 8	," 22	," 29	," 8	," 22	April 5	," 29	," 22	," 29	c/o Cook's Tourist Office, Beyrouth
," 26	April 9	April 16	," 26	April 9	," 23	April 16	," 22	May 1	c/o Cook's Tourist Office, 170, Grande Rue des Pera, Constantinople
April 1	," 15	," 22	April 1	," 15	," 29	," 22	," 26	," 6	c/o Cook's Tourist Office, Place de la Constitution, Athens
," 5	," 19	," 26	," 5	," 19	May 3	," 9	May 2	10	c/o Baglioni's Grand Hotel, Brindisi
," 11	," 25	May 2	," 11	," 25	," 9	May 2	," 16	c/o Cook's Tourist Office, 9, Rue Scribe, Paris	

COOK'S INDEPENDENT TOURS TO PALESTINE.

Available for one or more persons at any time during the season.

The following Itineraries are shown as examples of what may be accomplished under Thos. Cook & Son's arrangements for independent travel. Tickets can be supplied by any route and for any number of persons. Fares for special Itineraries or parties of a larger number than eight will be furnished upon application.

	1 Person. £ s. d.	2 Persons. £ s. d.	4 Persons. £ s. d.	6 Persons. £ s. d.	8 Persons. £ s. d.
London, Dover, Calais, Paris, Turin, Bologna, Brindisi, Austrian Lloyd's Steamer, Alexandria, Cairo, Ismailia, Port Said, Jaffa, month's tour in Palestine, Beyrouth, Austrian Lloyd's Steamer, Jaffa, Alexandria, Trieste, Venice, Milan, Turin, Paris, Calais, London, or <i>vice versa</i> .					
First Class	149 10 0	238 0 0	445 0 0	622 0 0	799 0 0
Second Class Railway and Saloon Steamer... ...	142 0 0	223 0 0	415 0 0	577 0 0	739 0 0
London, Dover, Calais, Paris, Turin, Bologna, Brindisi, Austrian Lloyd's Steamer, Alexandria, Cairo, Ismailia, Port Said, Jaffa, month's tour in Palestine, Beyrouth, Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Trieste, Venice, Milan, Turin, Paris, Calais, London, or <i>vice versa</i> .					
First Class	156 5 0	251 0 0	470 10 0	660 0 0	849 10 0
Second Class Railway and Saloon Steamer... ...	149 10 0	237 10 0	443 10 0	619 10 0	795 10 0
London, Dover, Calais, Paris, Turin, Bologna, Brindisi, Austrian Lloyd's Steamer, Alexandria, Cairo, Ismailia, Port Said, Jaffa, six weeks' tour in Palestine, Beyrouth, Austrian Lloyd's Steamer, Jaffa, Alexandria, Trieste, Venice, Milan, Turin, Paris, Calais, Dover, London, or <i>vice versa</i> .					
First Class	191 10 0	294 0 0	529 0 0	734 0 0	939 0 0
Second Class Railway and Saloon Steamer... ...	184 0 0	279 0 0	499 0 0	689 0 0	879 0 0
Quotations for Shorter or more Extended Tours will be given on application at any of the Offices of Thos. Cook & Son.					
SUPPLEMENTAL FARES. Going from Turin, <i>via</i> Genoa, Florence, Rome, Naples, and Taranto.	{ 1st class 16s } { 2nd class 13s. } each passenger.				

SHORT TOURS TO BEYROUT, BAALBEC, AND DAMASCUS.

The following Itineraries give some idea of the short tours which can be performed from Beyrout to Baalbec, Damascus, &c. The country round Beyrout is very beautiful, and, although there is a paucity of objects of interest, the drives and rides in the neighbourhood well repay the traveller. There is a good carriage road now constructed from Beyrout to the dog-river (Nahr-el-Kelp), the principal object of interest in the neighbourhood, where some ancient inscriptions are to be seen. The drive there and back occupies from four to five hours, and the usual charge is about 16s. Carriages taken in Beyrout for the short drives in the neighbourhood are to be had for two francs an hour, except on Sundays, when the charge is rather higher.

ITINERARY I.

First day.—Diligence from Beyrout to Stora, and private carriage to Baalbec.

Second day.—To be spent at Baalbec, visiting the ruins.

Third day.—Carriage to Stora and diligence to Beyrout.

ITINERARY II.

Same route as No. I., but providing for private carriage between Beyrout and Stora and back, instead of diligence.

ITINERARY III.

First day.—Diligence from Beyrout to Stora, and private carriage from Stora to Baalbec.

Second day.—To be spent at Baalbec, visiting the ruins.

Third day.—Private carriage to Stora and diligence to Damascus.

Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth days in Damascus.

Seventh day.—Return by diligence to Beyrout.

ITINERARY IV.

Same route as No. III., but providing for private carriage between Beyrout and Stora, and Stora and Damascus and back, instead of diligence.

ITINERARY V.

First day.—Diligence from Beyrout to Damascus.

Second, Third, and Fourth days.—In Damascus.

Fifth day.—Diligence from Damascus to Stora, and private carriage from Stora to Baalbec.

Sixth day.—To be spent in Baalbec, visiting the ruins.

Seventh day.—Private carriage to Stora and diligence to Beyrout.

ITINERARY VI.

Same route as No. V., but providing for private carriage between Beyrout and Damascus, and Damascus and Stora and Beyrout, instead of diligence.

The above Itineraries will give the traveller an idea of the manner in which the Baalbec and Damascus tours can be accomplished, but they can be altered in any way that may be thought preferable or more convenient, and the tours may be combined in any way with routes from London or the chief cities of the Continent; and quotations of fare for any definite route will be furnished upon application.

The following table of fares is shown for the convenience of travellers by any of the Short Palestine Tours advertised on page 70 who extend their journey to Beyrouth, Baalbec, and Damascus, including steamer from Jaffa to Beyrouth:—

No. of Persons.	Itinerary I.	Itinerary II.	Itinerary III.	Itinerary IV.	Itinerary V.	Itinerary VI.
	Jaffa to Beyrouth by steamer and diligence Beyrouth, Baalbec, and back.	Jaffa to Beyrouth by steamer, and private carriage Beyrouth, Baalbec, and back.	Jaffa to Beyrouth by steamer, and diligence Beyrouth, Baalbec, Damascus, and back.	Jaffa to Beyrouth by steamer, and private carriage Beyrouth, Baalbec, Damascus, and back.	Jaffa to Beyrouth by steamer, and diligence Beyrouth, Damascus, and Baalbec.	Jaffa to Beyrouth by steamer, and private carriage Beyrouth, Damascus, Baalbec, and back.
One person	£ 10 0 0	£ 27 10 0	£ 15 10 0	£ 37 0 0	£ 15 10 0	£ 37 0 0
Two persons	17 0 0	31 10 0	28 0 0	46 0 0	28 0 0	46 0 0
Three persons	24 0 0	36 10 0	40 0 0	54 0 0	40 0 0	54 0 0
Four persons	31 0 0	41 0 0	52 0 0	62 0 0	52 0 0	62 0 0
Five persons	46 0 0	71 0 0	77 0 0	102 0 0	77 0 0	102 0 0
Six persons	60 0 0	80 0 0	101 0 0	118 0 0	101 0 0	118 0 0
Seven persons	73 0 0	88 0 0	123 0 0	135 0 0	123 0 0	135 0 0

The foregoing fares inclnde steamer from Jaffa to Beyrouth, expenses of landing at Beyrouth, diligence or carriage as specified, hotel accommodation, dragoman, and, in those tours which include Damascus, carriage drive in the city and fees for sight-seeing.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamers leave Jaffa fortnightly, Monday. Arrive Beyrouth on Tuesday.

The Austrian Lloyd's Steamers leave Beyrouth every alternate Wednesday. Arrive at Jaffa on Thursday.

The Messageries Steamers leave Jaffa every alternate Sunday from January 7, 1889. Arrive Beyrouth following day.

The Messageries Steamers leave Beyrouth every alternate Monday. Arrive Jaffa following day.

The Russian Steamers leave Jaffa every alternate Tuesday from January 2. Arrive Beyrouth following day.

The Russian Steamers leave Beyrouth every alternate Monday from January 8. Arrive Jaffa following day.

The Egyptian Steamers leave Jaffa every Friday. Arrive Beyrouth following day.

The Egyptian Steamers leave Beyrouth every Wednesday. Arrive Jaffa following day.

DAILY ITINERARY OF DESERT TOUR

From Cairo via Mount Sinai, Gaza, and Bethlehem to Jerusalem.

FIRST DAY.—Leave Cairo by train for Suez. (*Suez Hotel.*)

SECOND DAY.—Leave Suez about 8·0 a.m., sail along the Red Sea, reaching Ayn Musa about 12·0 noon. The camels and camp will be here in readiness for the journey across the Desert.

THIRD DAY.—Start at 8·0 a.m. for Wady Wardan, which is reached about 6·30 p.m. A break is made at 12·30 for lunch.

FOURTH DAY.—Leave Wady Wardan about 8·0 a.m. for Wady Ghurundel, supposed to be the Elim of the Scriptures; lunch at 12·30, arriving about 5·30 p.m.

FIFTH DAY.—Leave Wady Ghurundel at 8·0 a.m., passing through Wady Taizibah, a very beautiful valley.

SIXTH DAY.—Start at 8·0 a.m. The scenery to be viewed during the ride is very fine. In the afternoon Pharaoh's quarries are reached. These caves are very low, and all around are to be seen the marks of the tools wielded by the ancients.

SEVENTH DAY.—Start at 7·15 a.m., passing through a very wild and desolate tract of country. At 5 o'clock Wady Feiran, the Rephidim of Exodus, is reached. In the surrounding hills many caves are to be found which served as habitations during the 5th and 6th centuries for the hermits of those periods. On the top of a higher hill a church is to be seen which is supposed to cover the spot where Moses stood to watch the battle against Amalek.

EIGHTH DAY.—Ascend the hill to view the church above referred to. From here a fine view of Mount Serbal is obtained. Leave Wady Feiran, reaching Wady Schekh about 5·0 p.m., and camp for the night.

NINTH DAY.—Leave Wady Schekh about 8·0 a.m., pass through Nugh Hawa, or Pass of the Wind, from the end of which the first view of Mount Sinai is obtained. Cross the Plain of El Raha, the Rest, and encamp at the foot of Mount Sinai in the valley of Jethro, just below the Convent.

TENTH DAY.—May be spent in visiting the Convent, which is now open freely to visitors, who are shown the Chapel of the Burning Bush. This Chapel contains an altar, on which is a gilt plate, said to be on the site of the Burning Bush seen by Moses when he was called to his special work as leader of the Israelites. The Library is also well worth an inspection, containing as it does some very valuable volumes.

ELEVENTH DAY.—Ascend Mount Sinai, passing the Fountain of Moses, the Chapel of Santa Maria, the Needle's Eye (a small arch at which pilgrims formerly paid toll), the Chapels of Elijah and Elisha. In the Chapel of Elijah is shown the cave where the prophet hid from Jezebel. On the top of Jebel Moosa, which is 7,000 feet above the sea level, there is a modern Turkish mosque. From the top of this mountain can be seen, in fine weather, the promontory at the south of the Peninsula, the Gulf of Akabar, and the Red Sea. Proceed to Ras Sufsafeh, which tradition says is the point from which the Commandments were given. From this point a very fine view is obtained of the plain of El Rahah, where the Israelites encamped.

TWELFTH DAY.—Journey along the Wady Schekh, where the scenery is very fine.

THIRTEENTH DAY.—Start at 7·0 a.m., getting through Wady Schekh, and enter a very rugged, narrow pass, the Wady Slaf, encamping at the end of it about 5·0 p.m.

FOURTEENTH DAY.—Breakfast at 5·0 a.m., and start immediately for Serabid-el-Khadem. On the way to the camp, which is reached about 6·30, pass some old Egyptian mines.

FIFTEENTH DAY.—Start at 8·0 a.m., and, riding for two hours, reach the foot of the Et Tih range of mountains, which are crossed on foot in about two hours. Fossil shells are to be found in abundance on these hills.

SIXTEENTH DAY.—To be spent in the Wady Boutehgenah.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.—Breakfast at 6·0 a.m., and start at 7·30 a.m. along the Wady Sheik, which is the largest wady in the Desert. The hills are nearly all limestone, and therefore rather trying to the eyes.

EIGHTEENTH DAY.—Breakfast at 6·0 a.m. and start at 7·0 a.m. for Nakhl, crossing the Wady Sih, in which the Israelites wandered during the forty years assigned to them. Nakhl is a fort held by the Turks, and is used as the commissariat station for the Mecca pilgrims; but its general appearance will produce no very great impression of its use either as a fort or anything else.

NINETEENTH DAY.—Breakfast at 6·30, and start about 8·0 a.m.; and after passing through very wild and grand scenery, reach Wady Grayah about 5·0 p.m., and camp for the night.

TWENTIETH DAY.—A day of rest.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY.—Breakfast at 6·0 and start at 7·0 a.m., and encamp for the night at Wady Mastaba.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY.—Breakfast at 6·30 and start at 8·0 a.m.; pass through Wady Sasa, and about 10·30 enter Wady Muweileh.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.—Breakfast at 6·30 and start at 7·45 a.m., and encamp for the night in Wady Ghurm, which is reached after a very interesting ride through pleasant scenery and partially cultivated land.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.—Breakfast at 6·30, and start at 7·45 a.m. In the afternoon Wady Ghuzzeh is reached. Encamp in the Wady Hascif.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.—Breakfast at 6·0 a.m., and start for Gaza or Ghuzzeh, which is approached from the south through orchards surrounded by prickly pear, and encamp outside the town. Telegrams and letters may be sent from here to England, &c.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.—Breakfast at 6·30, and then enter Gaza. Amongst the interesting places to be seen are the Mosque of Jami-el-Kebir, the Greek Church, the reputed site of the Gates borne away by Samson, and other places connected with the history of Samson.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.—A day of rest.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.—Breakfast at 5·30, and start about 6·30 a.m. for Beit Jebrin, encamping for the night at Zeiteh.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY.—Start about 7·0 a.m., Beit Jebrin being reached about 8·30. Beit Jebrin, which is said to be the Ancient Gath, contains some very fine ruins. Leaving Beit Jebrin about 12·0 noon, Hebron is reached about 7·0 p.m.

THIRTIETH DAY.—Visit the exterior of the Mosque, which is supposed to be built on the site of the Cave of Machpelah and the Sarcophagi of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. Next visit Abraham's oak, thirty-two feet in circumference at its base.

After about half an hour's walk, the junction of the Bethlehem road is reached, and here the Camels are waiting, and, proceeding on the journey, Solomon's Pools are reached about 5·0 p.m. These Pools, as will be remembered by the Biblical student, are used for supplying Jerusalem with water.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY.—Spend the day in Bethlehem, visiting the Greek Church and the supposed places of interest connected with the birth of our Lord. Proceed *via* Mar-Saba to the Kedron Valley, and encamp for the night.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY.—Start about 7·0 o'clock, and about 11·0 reach the Dead Sea. After lunch leave for the Jordan, which is about one and a half hour's journey from the Dead Sea. Proceed to Jericho, and encamp for the night.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY.—Start about 9·0 a.m., passing Elisha's Fountain and Bethany, arriving at Jerusalem towards evening.

The foregoing Daily Itinerary of Desert Tour has been compiled by Mr. F. H. COOK, and shows the exact time he occupied, and provides for resting in camp every Sunday. Allowing for rest in the heat of the day for lunch, the average time occupied in travelling is about six to seven hours per day.

ADDITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS
 FOR PRIVATE AND INDEPENDENT
TOURS IN EGYPT, PALESTINE,
 AND
OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE EAST.

The following Itineraries will be worked out under the supervision of the Palestine representative of Thos. Cook & Son, who will have the selection of the best dragomans that can be found in the country, such dragomans being under his control.

Parties in any numbers can select any of the following Itineraries, and travel quite independent of any other parties, having their own dragomans and camp servants.

The scale of charges will be regulated by the numbers, from two to ten persons; ten and upwards being the numbers for which the lowest uniform charges are made. Quotations of fares will be given when the numbers are made up and the routes to and through Palestine are determined upon, or we can furnish tickets to travel by any line of Atlantic Steamers, and by any route over the European continent, and it will be to the interest of travellers to take through tickets from America, England, or elsewhere, to Palestine.

The long experience of Thos. Cook & Son in organising Palestine Tours enables them to offer every possible facility to every description of traveller. They have the best and most reliable dragomans in the country at their disposal, the best stock of camp equipment. The food while in camp is ample and of the best quality, and is served in a manner equal to a first-class continental hotel.

The journey from Jaffa to Jerusalem or *vice versa* may be made either by horse, resting for one night *en route*, or by ordinary carriage, or by a superior description of landau in one day.

For those who wish to study economy and at the same time visit the Holy Land under the protection of and with the advantages of Thos. Cook & Son's arrangements, special fares will be quoted upon application, to include horse and dragoman, sleeping accommodation at convents and private houses (bedding provided by T. C. & S.).

PALESTINE ITINERARIES.

We commence with the shortest of our tours, and extend the arrangements to the longest, embracing the Desert and the country east of the Jordan.

FIRST ITINERARY.

For a Twelve Days' Tour in Judea.

First Day.—Travel from Jaffa to Ramleh (three hours' ride), *via* Yasur and Beit Dejan. Carriages can go through to Jerusalem in one day, but horses take two days.

Second Day.—Ride from Ramleh to Jerusalem (eight hours), *via* the Valley of Ajalon, Kirjath-Jearim, Kolonieh (the traditional Emmaus).

Third, Fourth, and Fifth Days.—To be spent in and about Jerusalem.

Sixth Day.—From Jerusalem to Mar-Saba (seven hours' ride), *via* Rachel's Tomb, Solomon's Pools, Etam, Bethlehem, Shepherd's Field, Field of Boaz, and over the hills of the Wilderness of Judea; encamp in the Kedron Valley.

Seventh Day.—Proceed from Mar-Saba to Jericho (eight hours' ride) through the Wilderness of Judea, to the Dead Sea, Jordan, and site of Gilgal.

Eighth Day.—Travel from Jericho to Jerusalem (six hours' ride), *via* the Brook Cherith, site of the Samaritan Inn, Enshemesh, Bethany, and the Mount Olives.

Ninth Day.—Make an excursion to Anathoth, Geba, Ramah, Gibeah, Nob, and back to Jerusalem (five hours' ride).

Tenth Day.—Excursion to Philip's Fountain, Bethel, and back to Jerusalem (five hours' ride).

Eleventh Day.—Travel from Jerusalem to Ramleh (eight hours' ride), *via* Neby Samwil, Gibeon, the Two Bethorons, and Gimzo.

Twelfth Day.—From Ramleh to Jaffa, *via* Lydda, Beth Dijon, Yasur (four hours' ride). The journey the direct way can be made in a day, either by carriages or by tolerably good riders on horseback. The descent of nearly 3,000 feet from Jerusalem to the sea is favourable to the rider in that direction, whether by carriage or in the saddle. At Jaffa, the returning traveller is subject to the caprice of winds, waves, and steamboat sailings, which frequently render embarkation a matter of great uncertainty. Nevertheless it is necessary to be there at the time appointed for sailing.

SECOND ITINERARY.

Combining the Land of Judea with Philistia.

Jaffa to Jerusalem, by carriage or riding-horse, as shown in the First Itinerary. Make the stay at Jerusalem to correspond with the time required for the following fourteen or fifteen days' trip.

Sixth Day.—Make an excursion to Neby Samwil (Mizpeh), Gibeon, Ramah, Nob, Tombs of the Kings, back to Jerusalem (five hours).

Seventh Day.—Make an excursion to Philip's Fountain, Bethel, and back to Jerusalem (about five hours).

Eighth Day.—Jerusalem to Jericho, by the Mount of Olives, Bethany, and down the hilly road by the Brook Cherith to the Plains of Jericho, a ride of about six hours. Encamp near the Fountain of Elisha (about six hours' ride).

Ninth Day.—Ride across the plain, about four miles to the Jordan, and from thence to the Dead Sea. After lunch proceed across the plain and through zig-zag mountain passes to Mar-Saba. After viewing the convent, encamp for the night in the valley of the Kedron. Day's ride about eight hours.

Tenth Day.—Proceed from the camping-ground to Bethlehem, crossing the field "where shepherds watched their flocks by night." Several hours may be spent in examining the church, grottoes, and other places of interest in the famed historic city, after which proceed to Solomon's Pools by way of Rachel's Tomb, and encamp near the upper pool. This is not a heavy day, the ride being but about six hours.

Eleventh Day.—From Solomon's Pools to Hebron, by the course of the ancient royal road, and through the valley of Eshcol, passing near to Abraham's Oak. Encamp at Hebron, and see there all that may be seen of the cave of Machpelah. The ride from four to five hours.

Twelfth Day.—From Hebron to Beit Jibrin, passing at a short distance from the Caves of Eleutheropolis, which may be partially visited in the day, the ride being not more than about six hours to the camping-ground.

Thirteenth Day.—Pass through the famed Vale of Elah, where the Philistines, with Goliath, defied the armies of Israel, and where David gained his signal victory over the giant. Proceed by Bethshemesh to Gath and encamp there: a moderate day's ride of seven to eight hours.

Fourteenth or Fifteenth Day.—Complete the tour from Gath to Jaffa, across the Plain of Sharon, a journey of six to seven hours; wait arrival of steamer at the *Jerusalem Hotel*, delightfully situated on the eminence overlooking the orange groves and the sea.

THIRD ITINERARY.

Comprising a greater extent of Philistia with the Land of Judea.

This is a tour by carriage or riding-horse from Jaffa to Jerusalem; camping arrangements from Jerusalem to Jericho, the Jordan, Dead Sea, Mar-Saba, Bethlehem, Solomon's Pools, Hebron, &c., to Beit Jibrin, same as described in the Second Itinerary, requiring to that point twelve days, and from thence taking the following course :

Thirteenth Day.—Beit Jibrin to Gaza, passing Ain Lachish and Eglon. Encamp at Gaza and spend Sunday there, if possible so to arrange. Gaza is a considerable city, with schools and other Christian agencies in operation.

Fourteenth Day.—Of actual travel, take the course by Askelon, Migdal Gad, and camp at Ashdod for the night.

Fifteenth Day.—Completing the tour by Ekron to Jaffa, passing *en route* the Jews' model farm and colony. This tour will occupy about 15 days, giving four or five days to Jerusalem.

These Itineraries, Nos. 2 and 3, had better not be attempted in wet weather, as the low-lying lands of Philistia are frequently rendered impassable by storms and floods.

FOURTH ITINERARY.

First of the Tours going North of Jerusalem.

First and Second Days.—Jaffa to Jerusalem by carriage or riding horse, as in the three previous tours. Stay at Jerusalem to be governed by the sailing of steamers and the time required for travelling after leaving the holy city.

Tenth Day.—Proceed from Jerusalem to Ram Allah, *via* Nob, Gibeah, Ramah, Beerath, Bethel. Encamp in the valley or on the high land of Singel. A day's ride of about six hours.

Eleventh Day.—Pass over the valley and gentle slopes of Shiloh, and from thence to the great and fruitful plain of Beulah; call at Jacob's Well, and then ride through the interesting valley, on the sides of which rise the mountain ranges of Ebal and Gerizim. Near the entrance to the valley is the reputed tomb of Joseph, where his remains were buried after being brought up from the land of Egypt. Encamp at Nablous, the ancient Shechem, the home of all that remains of the sect of Samaritans, where old copies of the Pentateuch are sacredly kept in a poor little building occupied as their "Temple." The ride of the day about eight hours.

Twelfth Day.—To Samaria and back to Nablous. Visit the ruins on the top of Mount Gerizim (six hours' ride).

Thirteenth or Fourteenth Day.—Will be occupied in going from Nablous to Jaffa. The ride occupies ten hours. The road between Nablous and Jaffa has been "improved" after the Turkish fashion, but is not yet available for wheels.

FIFTH ITINERARY.

Including all of the Fourth, and extending to the Sea of Galilee, Nazareth, and Carmel.

For five days the route and travel the same as the Fourth Itinerary, and then pursuing the northerly course to Samaria and other places as shown below:

Twelfth Day.—Leave Nablous by well-watered and well-cultivated grounds

and orchards in the direction of Samaria, the site of the Ivory Palace of Ahab. Interesting ruins of a Crusader's temple, associated with legends of the tombs of John the Baptist, Elizabeth, and others of Scriptural associations. Beautiful slopes on the northern side of the hill, and a rich plain with broken granite columns lying about in all directions. Pass near to the village of Dothan, where Joseph was sold to the Ishmaelitish merchants, and halt for the night at Jenin, after a ride of about eight hours.

Thirteenth Day.—Leaving Jenin, enter on the great plain of Esdraelon, pass by Jezreel, the Fountain of Gideon, Shunem, and other interesting localities, to the foot of Mount Tabor, and encamp there, at a short distance from Nain and Endor. A day's ride of about seven hours.

Fourteenth Day.—Travel from Mount Tabor to Tiberias, and halt for the night on the shore of the Sea of Galilee, where a day or more may be spent at the discretion of the travellers. The journey from Tabor to Tiberias need not exceed about five hours.

Fifteenth Day.—Visit Chorazin, Bethsaida, Capernaum, Magdala, and back to Tiberias (seven hours).

Sixteenth Day.—Ascend from the shores of the lake, by the Mount of Beatitudes, to Kenna or Cana of Galilee, to Nazareth, a journey of about six hours. Contrive, if possible, to spend Sunday at this deeply interesting, historical village, where ancient sites are the subjects of contention between Greek and Latin Christians, and where a beautiful edifice has been erected for Protestant worship.

Seventeenth Day.—To be spent at Nazareth.

Eighteenth Day.—Travel from Nazareth to Carmel, crossing the river Kishon, and passing near to the place of sacrifice. Caifa, at foot of Mount Carmel, is being rapidly brought under cultivation by a colony of Germans, who have built an hotel and a number of cottages. Here a day or two may be pleasantly spent if the travelling and steamer arrangements are carefully calculated. The Austrian Lloyd's steamers call at Caifa on their passage both ways between Alexandria and Beyrouth. The tour should be arranged to harmonise with the steamboat service, which is fortnightly both ways, or the journey may be continued in two days to Jaffa, *via* Tautura (Dara), Cæsarea, and the river Anjeb.

SIXTH ITINERARY.

Embracing all of the Fifth as far as Caifa, and including the Coast Route by Tyre and Sidon to Beyrouth.

After the ten days of travel described in the Fifth Itinerary, the Sixth Tour may be accomplished by four additional days, as shown below:

Nineteenth Day.—Travel from Caifa to Acre; visit the ancient fortress, and encamp at Achzib—not a heavy day if the weather is favourable. Five or six hours in the saddle.

Twentieth Day.—Ascend the ladder of Tyre—a rough and difficult way, greatly improved—to the city of Tyre. Ancient fountains, the reputed tomb of Hiram, king of Tyre, and submerged ruins, engage the attention of travellers here, where the camp will be stationed for a night, after a ride of perhaps six to seven hours.

Twenty-first Day.—Travel by Sarepta to Sidon, another moderate riding day of six or seven hours, to the camping-ground of Sidon, the city so frequently associated in the sacred history with Tyre.

Twenty-second Day.—From Sidon to Beyrouth is a coast journey of seven to eight hours, and this day completes our Sixth Itinerary. Beyrouth is a delightful place to rest in after a journey through Palestine, and there is more certainty of embarking than at Jaffa.

SEVENTH ITINERARY.

The Beaten Track of a Thirty Days' Tour in Palestine.

This Itinerary has been frequently described in the programmes of our Personally Conducted Tours. In the late autumn we prefer to travel from north to south, thus going with the season. In the spring the contrary way is preferable, as the way of the Lebanon and Mount Hermon is frequently snowed up in the early part of the year.

Twelve days are shown in the Fifth Itinerary to Jenin, and from that point we travel on the.

Thirteenth Day—To Nazareth, crossing the Plain of Esdraelon by Jezreel, Gideon's Fountain, Shunem, leaving to the right Nain, Endor, Mount Tabor, &c., and going by Shunem, across the plain to the foot of the Galilean Hills, the ascent of which to Nazareth requires great care, it being very precipitous, and moderate riders must not expect to accomplish the journey from Jenin to Nazareth in less than seven to eight hours. Again we advise the spending of Sunday at this place of sacred memories.

Fourteenth Day.—At Nazareth.

Fifteenth Day.—The journey from Nazareth to the Sea of Galilee, by Kenna, or Cana, occupies about six hours in the saddle, or more if the camp is stationed at the head of the lake. If possible two days should be appropriated to this locality, so rich as it is in historical reminiscences, in addition to its pleasant natural attractions.

Sixteenth Day.—Two ways present themselves from the head of the lake—the site of the ancient Capernaum—to Banias (Cæsarea Philippi). The way by the Waters of Merom occupies two days, and that by Safed and Naphtali takes three days. The latter is the most interesting, and is free from the swamp and damp of the lower road. The choice of these two ways is generally left to the travellers, who may be guided by the state of the weather and the time at their disposal. Assuming that the high road is preferred, three days will be occupied between the Sea of Galilee and Banias, and to that section of the Itinerary we allot the

Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Days of travel, arriving at Banias on the Nineteenth Day.

Twentieth Day.—Starting from Banias there is a pretty sharp rise up the slopes of Hermon until an elevation of about 5,000 feet from the sea-level is reached. It is a rough way at best, and in stormy weather the most disagreeable part of the journey, often blocked with snow, and then difficult to discern the outlines of the track. Eight hours of uninterrupted travel bring the riders to *Kefr Hawar*, a camping-ground still too elevated and exposed to the rude blasts from Hermon to be very agreeable. It is always pleasant to get safely on the way to the great plain on which Damascus is located, and the

Twenty-first Day is generally a pleasant ride of about six hours to Damascus, where a Sunday and about a couple more days are required to get a good view of the peculiarities of the city.

Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth Days are spent in traversing the heights and depth of the Anti-Lebanon, following for a day or more the course of the Barada (the Abana of Scripture), which is crossed and recrossed at several points. The ride altogether is very fine in good weather,

and the day's work not very heavy. We generally get into Baalbec a little after mid-day on the third day out from Damascus, and a long afternoon and evening and pleasant early morning are consumed amid the ruins of the famed group of demolished temples, which still present features of great artistic beauty and strength.

Twenty-ninth Day.—A comparatively easy ride of about eight hours down the fertile valley of the Lebanon brings the traveller to a convenient camping-ground, adjacent to the diligence road from Beyrouth to Damascus. It is interesting to deviate a little from the beaten track, and pass through the Christian village of Zahleh, where the good effects of Christian education are seen in the marked decorum of an apparently thriving population.

Thirtieth Day.—The journey to Beyrouth is continued over an excellent coach road rising to an elevation of 5,000 feet and then descending by winding slopes, with magnificent scenery on either hand, to the best-built and most prosperous city in Syria. At Beyrouth the Itinerary terminates.

From Beyrouth the usual course is to take steamer along the coast to Cyprus, Rhodes, Smyrna, and Constantinople; from thence to Syra and Athens, and back to Italy and Austria. But of the routes to and from Palestine we shall speak when we have done with this series of Itineraries.

EIGHTH ITINERARY.

Combining all that is included in the Seventh, with the addition of the Coast Route by Sidon, Tyre, and Carmel, to Jaffa.

Forty days are required to do justice to this extended tour, which should commence at Beyrouth, and be taken in the following routine to Jaffa, from which point the whole of the Seventh Itinerary may be taken, as given above.

First Day.—Start with the camp from Beyrouth, cross a sandy plain and get to the coast as soon as practicable, continuing near to the sea to Sidon. Seven to eight hours will be required for this section.

Second Day.—Pass the little village, or "city of Sarepta," as described of old, to Tyre, and stop there a night. Six or seven hours in the saddle.

Third Day.—Descend the Tyrian Ladder to the Valley of the Kishon, halting for a night at Acre. A day's ride of about six hours.

Fourth Day.—Pursue the course from Acre to the foot of Mount Carmel and encamp there. It will be interesting to visit the monastery, and get the commanding view which its position affords of the "great sea" and the Carmel range, which are full of interesting Scripture memories.

Fifth and Sixth Days should suffice for the journey by the coast, past Cæsarea, the seat of Roman power and magnificence, and the scene of various events and incidents recorded in the Acts of the Apostles. There is not much left to indicate the magnificence of the Palace that existed there.

As indicated above, having arrived at Jaffa, the route already described may be taken just as it stands in the Seventh Itinerary, or deviations may be made at discretion. Either way, by Kirjath-Jearim or Bethoron, may be taken to Jerusalem, or it would be practicable to go southward to Philistia, reversing one or other of the Itineraries already given, round by Gaza or Gath to Hebron, and thence to Jerusalem. In 40 days this might be accomplished.

The foregoing eight Itineraries cover the chief districts of interest west of the Jordan and in the Lebanon. We now propose to cross the Jordan, and show a couple of practical routes in the Land of Moab, and one in the Hauran to the east of Damascus.

NINTH ITINERARY.

First Tour to Moab.

Jaffa to Jerusalem, as already described, by carriage or saddle horses in one day or two; allowing two days for the journey, we begin on the

Third Day.—And take trip, already described, by Solomon's Pools and Bethlehem to Mar-Saba.

Fourth Day.—From Mar-Saba to the Dead Sea and the Jordan, encamping on the bank of the river after a journey of about seven hours.

Fifth Day.—From the Jordan, crossing the river above its outlet into the Dead Sea, and making the journey of about seven hours to Heshbon.

Sixth Day.—To Mount Nebo and back, the camp remaining at Heshbon.

Seventh Day.—From Heshbon to Rabbath Ammon, *via* Elealeh. Seven hours' journey.

Eighth and Ninth Days.—From Rabbath Ammon to Jerash (Gerasa) by the course of the river Jabbok. This journey will require two days of about seven hours each, the camp to be fixed where most convenient for water.

Tenth Day.—A rather long ride of eight and a half hours from Jerash to Es-Salt (or Ramoth Gilead).

Eleventh Day.—Es Salt to Jericho. Nine hours.

Twelfth Day.—Jericho to Jerusalem by the road already described. Deducting the two days allowed for the journey from Jaffa to Jerusalem, this tour to Moab will be accomplished in 10 days of actual travel, taking the circuitous route from Jerusalem to Mar-Saba and the Dead Sea. A longer route is given in the next Itinerary.

TENTH ITINERARY.

A More Extended Tour East of the Jordan.

Taking the course described in the Ninth Itinerary as far as Rabbath Ammon, seven days of travel from Jaffa or five days from Jerusalem, from which point we will take our calculations, and begin on the

Sixth Day.—From Rabbath Ammon to Es Salt (Ramoth Gilead).

Seventh Day.—From Es Salt to Jerash.

Eighth Day.—From Jerash to Wady Zabeis (Jabesh Gilead), *via* Suf A'Glun to Helaweh. A journey of seven hours.

Ninth Day.—From Wady Zabeis to Um Keis (Gadara), *via* Pella. Seven hours.

Tenth Day.—From Um Keis to Bethsaida of the Desert, *via* El Husn (Gamala). Seven hours.

Eleventh Day.—From Bethsaida of the Desert to Tiberias, *via* the Jordan, Chorazin, Bethsaida of Galilee, Capernaum, and Plain of Genessaret. Seven and a half hours.

Twelfth Day.—From Tiberias to Safed, by the Mount of Beatitudes, Beth Arbel, and Wady Hamman (Valley of the Pigeons). Eight hours.

Thirteenth Day.—From Safed to Mace El Jebel, *via* Hazor and Kadesh Naphtali. Seven and a half hours.

Fourteenth Day.—From Mace El Jebel to Banias (Cæsarea Philippi), *via* Beth Rehob and Dan. About six hours.

From Banias to Damascus, the route has been already described in a journey of two days, halting for a night at Kefr Hawar. Three days more from Damascus to Baalbec, and two days from Baalbec to Beyrouth. A tour of 20 days of actual travel from Jerusalem, and with necessary stoppages such a tour ought to have 40 days allotted to it, though with hard work it might be got over in 30 days.

These tours to the east of the Jordan would require the special protection of the local sheikhs, and would involve costs for this protection, varying in amount in proportion to the number of the parties. This would have to be arranged by special contract at the time, as no fixed charges can be satisfactorily arranged.

ELEVENTH ITINERARY.

Tour from Damascus to the Hauran.

Taking Damascus as the starting-point of this extension to the Hauran, we will simply show the number of days required from that city, instead of repeating any of the routes leading to Damascus.

First Day.—From Damascus to Burak in eight hours' ride *viā* Nejha and the river Awaj.

Second Day.—From Burak to Dama *viā* el Musweih (Phino), Shaarah, and Senah. Seven and a half hours.

Third Day.—From Dama to Um es Zeitun *viā* Dier el Dama (ascend Mount Tel Amarah to view the Land of Bashan). Eight hours' ride.

Fourth Day.—From Um es Zeitun to Thuhha *viā* Betheriyeh (Botanen) and Shukah (Luccea). Seven and a half hours.

Fifth Day.—From Thuhba to Hebron *viā* Tuliem, Kunawat (Kenath), and Suweidh. Seven hours.

Sixth Day.—From Hebron to Saleh *viā* El Kufr and Jesneh. Eight hours.

Seventh Day.—From Saleh to Basrah *viā* Orman (Philippopolis) and Sulkad (Saleah). Eight hours.

Eighth Day.—From Basrah to Dera by Ghusam and Adraha. Seven and a half hours.

Ninth Day.—From Dera to Mujeidel *viā* Meyarib and Edhra (Edrei). Seven hours.

Tenth Day.—From Mujeidel to Kesweh *viā* Es Sunamein (Apre) and Dean. Seven hours.

Eleventh Day.—From Kesweh to Damascus *viā* Ashrafijeh and Es Sabineh. Six hours.

To make this tour a fortnight would have to be added to a Palestine tour which would include Damascus.

TOURS TO PALMYRA

Can be made from Damascus in twelve days for the double journey, but Palmyra is under the power of rapacious sheikhs, and great care has to be observed in arranging for a tour to that city of grand ruins. See special Itineraries on page 31.

TWELFTH ITINERARY.

Tour to the Great Desert and Palestine.

We conclude the series of Itineraries by indicating the general route from Egypt to Sinai, Petra, Mount Hor, and Palestine.

Forty days are required for the journey from Cairo to Sinai, Petra, and by Mount Hor to Hebron and Jerusalem. One of our parties through the Desert was headed by Dr. Strong, of Drew Seminary, and consisted of ten or eleven energetic and enthusiastic explorers. The party had with them a photographer, who took home a fine collection of photographs, which were exhibited in the Photographic Hall of the Centennial Exhibition. An extensive map has also been prepared by two gentlemen of the party, and other educational results of their great tours may be anticipated. Without attempting to define the course of these and other travellers for whom we have had the honour to arrange, we may say here briefly that we can take engagements and supply all necessary camp equipments for tours through the Desert; and in every engagement of this kind we will employ none but the most trustworthy dragomans, who will do justice to the travellers as well as to ourselves. A graduated scale of charges according to the number of party is adopted, and we can take engagements for Desert travelling nearly as cheap as for Palestine. But the details and conditions of such tours are best settled by private negotiation, and we are ready to go into them as soon as required.

MODEL ROUTES AND TIMES FOR 44 DAYS' TOUR IN PALESTINE.

FIRST DAY, Tuesday.—At Jaffa.

SECOND DAY, Wednesday.—Travel to Jerusalem as described on page 27.

THIRD DAY, Thursday.—The delicate and weary can enjoy themselves in the Holy City. Those who wish (and can stand the fatigue) can ride down to Hebron, the most ancient city in Palestine, situated in and on both sides of the Valley of Eshcol; here Abraham, Sarah, Isaac, and Jacob are entombed, in the Cave of Machpelah.

FOURTH DAY, Friday.—The whole party rejoin for lunch at Bethlehem, and camp at Msr-Saba.

FIFTH DAY, Saturday.—Ride on to Jericho.

SIXTH DAY, Sunday.—At Jericho.

SEVENTH DAY, Monday.—Ride to Jerusalem.

EIGHTH DAY, Tuesday. { To be spent in and around the City of the

NINTH DAY, Wednesday. } Great King, having three clear days for

TENTH DAY, Thursday. sight-seeing.

ELEVENTH DAY, Friday. } Travel to Nablous as described on page 28.

TWELFTH DAY, Saturday. }

THIRTEENTH DAY, Sunday.—At Nablous, where the party can walk to Joseph's Tomb and Jacob's Well.

FOURTEENTH DAY, Monday.—Make a very interesting excursion to Tirzah, (Solomon's Song, vi. 4), the Fountain of Faria, the site of Aenon (John iii. 23), and back by Salim.

FIFTEENTH DAY, Tuesday.—Travel as described on page 28 as far as Endor, and cross the plain to the tents, either at the foot or on the top of Mount Tabor, from which there is a splendid view: on the north the Mount of Beatitudes, the head of the Lake of Galilee, and Mount Hermon, east of which are the Hills of Bashan; on the east, the Jordan Valley and Mountains of Gilead; on the south, Endor, Nain, Little Hermon, the Mountains of Gilboa, the Plains of Esdraelon, and Mountains of Samaria; on the west, Nazareth, Mount Carmel, and the Mediterranean Sea. On the top of Mount Tabor are some very fine ruins.

SIXTEENTH DAY, Wednesday.—Ride over to Nazareth in two hours; see all the places of interest, and lunch there; then follow the route by Cana of Galilee to Lubieh, where the tents will be fixed for the night.

SEVENTEENTH DAY, Thursday.—Ride down to Sea of Galilee, *via* Horn-Hattin; camp at Capernaum, and remain on and around the Lake until Friday noon.

EIGHTEENTH DAY, Friday.—After lunch ascend the Mountains of Naphtali to Safed ("A city set on a hill cannot be hid"—Matt. v. 14), where the tents are pitched for the night.

NINETEENTH DAY, Saturday.—Have a very interesting ride along over the top of the Mountains to Kedesh Naphtali (Joshua xii. 22, xx. 7); take lunch, and have a look over the ruins, which are scattered over a great deal of ground. Afterwards ride over hill and dale for $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours to the tents of Hunin, the traditional site of Beth-Rehob.

TWENTIETH DAY, Sunday.—At Beth-Rehob (Judges xviii. 28).

TWENTY-FIRST DAY, Monday—Descend the mountain, cross the plain to Dan, and up to Banias for lunch. After lunch ride up to the old castle and back again to Banias, where the tents will be fixed for the night.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY, Tuesday.—Ride round the west side of Hermon to Hasbiyah (distance, seven hours) *via* Rashiyyet-el-Fukhar (place where stone jars are manufactured), and the ruined temple at a village called Hibbariyeh; then up over a high hill by a steep and rough road, descend through the town to the tents, pitched near the upper source of the Jordan, a mile from the town.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY, Wednesday.—Ride through very wild and picturesque valleys to Rasheiya, prettily situated on a spur of Hermon; distance, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours from Hasbiyah.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY, Thursday.—The delicate and weary remain in camp and rest, whilst the strong and healthy make a very interesting excursion to the highest peak of Mount Hermon; it is a very hard climb, and should only be attempted by such as can stand great fatigue. The view from the top is beyond description. The Arabs say that the whole world can be seen from the top of Hermon. The highest point is 10,000 feet above the sea level; it takes $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours to ascend from Rasheiya, and 3 hours to return. Murray recommends camping on the top. We most certainly do not, and think any one who attempts to drive loaded mules up Mount Hermon ought to be punished for cruelty to animals.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY, Friday.—Ride about $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours to Khan, Myl-el-Saloan, and camp by the side of the carriage road. On the route visit the ruins of three temples—first, Aiha; second, Rukhleh, a very fine ruin imprisoned among the mountains; and the third, Deir-el-Ashayir, by the side of a plain about one hour's distance from the tents.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY, Saturday.—Ride into Damascus on the carriage road, about four hours.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY, Sunday.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY, Monday.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY, Tuesday.

THIRTIETH DAY, Wednesday.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY, Thursday.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY, Friday.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY, Saturday.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY, Sunday.—To be spent among the ruins of Baalbec.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY, Monday.—Cross the plain, pass near a lone column,

To be spent in and around the grand old city of Damascus, which can be done with much pleasure.

Travel from Damascus to Baalbec as described on page 30.

which stands about sixty feet high, commence the ascent of Mount Lebanon at Deir-el-Ahmar, and in five hours from Baalbee reach the tents pitched at a fountain of very nice water called Ain-Ata.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY, Tuesday.—Ascend to the top of Lebanon and (if not too cold) ride up to its highest point, about 11,000 feet above the sea level, then descend to the Cedars and halt there for lunch, after which, ride for two and a half hours over a very rough and stony country, but wild scenery, to the tents pitched at Hasron, a very prosperous and healthy village surrounded with mulberry-trees which are cultivated for silkworms.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY, Wednesday.—Ride along on the west side of Lebanon, six and a half hours to Akurah. The way is rough, but very pleasant.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY, Thursday.—Make an early start in order to visit the Iron Fountain, the great fountain at Afko (source of the river Adonis), near which is a ruined Temple of Venus; pass the Honey Fountain, cross a stream by a natural stone bridge (well worth a visit), the stream flows from a spring called the Milk Fountain; ride over to a ruin called Kulat-Fukra, descend into a deep valley, cross a rapid stream, and ascend a steep hill to the tents pitched at a place called Megraah.

THIRTY-NINTH DAY, Friday.—Visit the renowned caves of Dog river, then ride down to its mouth, where the tents will be pitched for the night.

FOURTIETH DAY, Saturday.—Visit some inscriptions by the side of the old road, and ride into Beyrouth in time for lunch, completing the horseback riding.

FOURTY-FIRST AND FORTY-SECOND DAY, Sunday and Monday.—To be spent at Beyrouth.

FOURTY-THIRD DAY, Tuesday.—Leave Beyrouth for Smyrna.

TOUR TO THE SEVEN CHURCHES OF ASIA MINOR.

A Tour to the Seven Churches may be made from Smyrna, which, by the opening of the new route to Constantinople, is now within a week's journey from London. Fares for a Tour of any description, with camping or other accommodation for any number of persons, will be quoted upon application. The places within easy distance of Smyrna are Ephesus, Magnesia, Meandrum, Liodicea, Hierapolis, Tripoli, Philadelphia, Sardis, Pergamus, &c., &c.

TOURS TO BAGDAD.

In response to several inquiries, THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in announcing the completion of arrangements which enables them to convey passengers, either travelling independently or in large or small parties, between Damascus or Beyrouth, Palmyra, and Bagdad. The following is the Itinerary recommended, and rates will be quoted for horses, camels, tents, and every necessary accommodation in connection with any description of tour to or through Palestine.

DAMASCUS TO PALMYRA.

FIRST ROUTE.—Five days, *via* Mareau, Said, Niah. Sleep first night at Maalulah.

Second Day to Deir Atteye, *via* Yabrood and Nebloea.

Third Day to Curetain, *via* Mohean.

Fourth Day to Burshul, *via* Said et Burdy.

Fifth Day to Palmyra.

N.B.—This route is the most pleasant, passing by much water, 6 to 7 hours per day.

SECOND ROUTE.—Four Days, at the rate of 10 to 11 hours per day.

First Day to Jerout.

Second Day to Curetain.

Third Day to Shurla or Shul.

Fourth Day to Palmyra.

TOURS TO BAGDAD.

The following itinerary, based upon practical experience, will give an idea of the time necessary for a tour to Bagdad. The journey from Beyrouth to Damascus may be made in a carriage, and occupies one day, or by camp five days, and visiting Baalbee *en route*. Fares will be quoted for any number of persons in connection with any description of tour from and to Europe, and the following will give an idea of the expense from Beyrouth:—

Beyrouth to Damascus (five days' camp), Damascus to Bagdad,							
one person	£	326	0	0			
Beyrouth to Damascus (five days' camp), Damascus to Bagdad,							
two persons	430	0	0				
Beyrouth to Damascus (five days' camp), Damascus to Bagdad,							
three persons	537	0	0				

These rates are for a tour terminating at Bagdad, from which point there is regular communication with Bussoreh, Bombay, Aden, &c., and include the expense of the return of the horses, camels, servants, and camp to Palestine.

ITINERARY FROM DAMASCUS TO BAGDAD.

First day.—From Damascus to Khan Haiech. 6 hours.
 Second day.—Atneh. 7 hours. Village.
 Third day.—Karytein. 11 hours. Village.
 Fourth day.—El-Hasr. 7 hours. Desert. No water.
 Fifth day.—Tadmor (Palmyra). 11 hours. Village.
 Sixth day.—Arak. 5½ hours. Village.
 Seventh day.—Sokné. 8½ hours. Desert. No water. Village.
 Eighth day.—El-Méhafir. 8 hours. Desert. No water.
 Ninth day.—El-Bir. 9 hours. Desert. Water.
 Tenth day.—Deir-el-Zor. 11 hours. Town.
 Eleventh day.—Majadine. 8 hours. Village.
 Twelfth day.—Tala and Melheim. Desert. Water.
 Thirteenth day.—Salayeh. 7 hours. Khan.
 Fourteenth day.—Aboukmal. 8 hours. Village.
 Fifteenth day.—El-ghaim. 7 hours. Khan.
 Sixteenth day.—El-N'hota. 8½ hours. Khan.
 Seventeenth day.—Anah. 7 hours. Town.
 Eighteenth day.—El-Faimé. 9 hours. Desert.
 Nineteenth day.—Hadite. 8½ hours. Small village.
 Twentieth day.—Bagdad. 9 hours. Desert.
 Twenty-first day.—Hitt. 8 hours. Village.
 Twenty-second day.—El-N'hota. 7 hours. Khan.
 Twenty-third day.—Rumady. 5½ hours. Village.
 Twenty-fourth day.—El Debbene. 5½ hours. Desert.
 Twenty-fifth day.—Falouja. 4½ hours. Village. Euphrates crossed over.
 Twenty-sixth day.—Ain-guerguouf. 7 hours. Desert.
 Twenty-seventh day.—Bagdad. 6 hours.

No water is to be found between Quarytein and Tadmer, nor between Sokne and El-Bir. Water between Deir-el-Zor and Bagdad is always at hand, as the route is by the side of the river Euphrates as far as Falouja.

ITINERARY FROM BAGDAD TO BAB-EL-BABYLON- KERBELA.

First day.—Khan Mamoudieh. 5½ hours. Village.
 Second day.—Mahaouil. 9 hours. Khan.
 Third day.—Babel. 2½ hours. Ruins. Babylon reached on same day.
 Ruins.
 Fourth day.—Hillah. 3 hours. Town.
 Fifth day.—Excursion to Birs Nimrod ruins, 3 hours from Hillah, returning on same evening to camp.
 Sixth day.—Mehaouil. 4 hours. Khan.
 Seventh day.—El-Mseied. 7 hours. Village.
 Eighth day.—Kerbelä. Town. 6½ hours.

If, owing to a rise in the river or floods, the Euphrates cannot be crossed at Falouja, it may be crossed by boats at Hitt, and thence Bagdad may be reached through the desert. Same itinerary on the return journey.

The journey should be made during February, March, April, and May.

SPECIMEN TOUR

OF CHEAPEST ROUTES TO

JERUSALEM AND BACK,

SHOWING THE

DAILY ITINERARY.

1ST DAY, THURSDAY OR FRIDAY.—Leave London for Paris, *via* Dieppe or Calais.

2ND DAY, FRIDAY OR SATURDAY.—Leave Paris for Turin.

3RD DAY, SUNDAY.—At Turin.

4TH DAY, MONDAY.—Travel from Turin to Genoa, and leave at 9:0 p.m. by Rubattino steamer for Alexandria.

5TH DAY, TUESDAY.—The steamer calls at Leghorn.

7TH DAY, THURSDAY.—The steamer calls at Naples.

8TH DAY, FRIDAY.—The steamer calls at Messina and Catania.

12TH DAY, TUESDAY.—Arrive at Alexandria. All passengers with Cook's Tickets taken ashore and through the Custom House by the Agent and boatmen of THOS. COOK & SON, who can be recognised by their scarlet jackets.

13TH DAY.—May be spent at Alexandria.

14TH DAY, THURSDAY.—Leave Alexandria by Khedivie steamer for Jaffa.

15TH DAY, FRIDAY.—Arrive at Jaffa. The day may be spent in visiting the house of Simon the Tanner, Miss Arnott's Schools, and other places. Every alternate week the steamer arrives on the Monday.

16TH DAY, SATURDAY.—Proceed by carriages or horses to Jerusalem. Carriages go through to Jerusalem in one day, returning in time for the boat from Jaffa on Thursday following or Thursday week.

21ST DAY, THURSDAY.—Leave Jaffa by Khedivie steamer for Port Said and Alexandria.

22ND DAY, FRIDAY.—Call at Port Said, affording an opportunity for those who wish to visit Ismailia and Cairo.

23RD OR 30TH DAY, SATURDAY.—Arrive at Alexandria and leave by Rubattino steamer for Naples and Genoa.

27TH OR 34TH DAY, WEDNESDAY.—Call at Catania and Messina.

28TH or 35TH DAY, THURSDAY.—Call at Naples.

30TH or 37TH DAY, FRIDAY.—Arrive at Genoa.

31ST or 38TH DAY, SATURDAY.—Proceed to Turin. The journey to Paris and London may be completed within two months from the date of departure.

EXTENDED TOURS IN PALESTINE.

THOS. COOK & SON are prepared to arrange for extended tours in Palestine, either for single travellers or for large or small parties, and invite inquiry, which should be made by letter addressed to their Chief Office, Ludgate Circus, London.

OTHER ARRANGEMENTS FOR PALESTINE AND THE NILE FOR INDEPENDENT PASSENGERS OR PERSONALLY CONDUCTED PARTIES

Are given in this pamphlet, embracing tours to Palestine by numerous new arrangements, and extended to the Sinaitic Desert, Petra, the Land of Moab, the Hauran, Palmyra, the Lebanon, &c.

SUPPLEMENTAL NILE TOURS.

In connection with Tours to Palestine, trips may be made to the First Cataract on payment of the ordinary fares charged for those trips from Cairo.

See Special Programme for the Nile, with Maps and Plans of New Steamers. Price 6d.

COOK'S TICKETS TO JERUSALEM AND BACK.

Route 1.—London, Paris, Lyons, Marseilles; Messageries steamer to Alexandria and Jaffa; riding horse or seat in a carriage to Jerusalem and back; returning same way to London. Tickets good for two months.

Via Dieppe, First Class .. £42 10 0 | Via Calais, First Class .. £44 10 0
 " " Second Class £31 5 0 | " " Second Class £33 0 0

Route 2.—London, Paris, Turin, Genoa; Ruhattino steamer to Alexandria, Egyptian steamer to Jaffa; riding horse or seat in a carriage to Jerusalem and back; returning same way to London. Tickets good for two months.

Via Dieppe, First Class .. £44 0 0 | Via Calais, First Class .. £50 0 0
 " " Second Class £34 0 0 | " " Second Class £35 15 0

Route 3.—London, Paris, Turin, Genoa; steamer of the Rubattino Line to Alexandria, Egyptian steamer to Jaffa; riding horse or seat in a carriage to Jerusalem and back; returning same way to Jaffa and Alexandria; Rubattino steamer to Naples; railway to Rome, Florence, Bologna, Venice, Verona, Milan, Turin, Paris, London. Tickets good for two months.

Via Dieppe, First Class .. £49 5 0 | Via Calais, First Class .. £51 5 0
 " " Second Class £37 5 0 | " " Second Class £39 0 0

Route 4.—London, Paris, Turin, Genoa, Spezia, Pisa, Leghorn, Rome, Naples; steamer of the Ruhattino Line to Alexandria; Egyptian steamer to Jaffa; riding horse or seat in a carriage to Jerusalem and back; returning same way to Jaffa and back to London, as per the itinerary of Route 3. Tickets good for two months.

Via Dieppe, First Class .. £46 0 0 | Via Calais, First Class .. £48 0 0
 " " Second Class £34 10 0 | " " Second Class £36 5 0

Route 5.—Steamer from Liverpool to Gibraltar, Malta, and Alexandria (Moss or Papayanni Line); Egyptian steamer to Jaffa; riding horse or seat in a carriage to Jerusalem and back to Jaffa; Egyptian steamer to Alexandria, and Moss Line steamer to Liverpool.

First Class £33 15 0.

The following Supplemental Tickets may be added to any of the above Tours:—

- 1.—Alexandria to Cairo and back: first class, £2 9s.; second class, £1 13s.
- 2.—Alexandria to Cairo, Ismailia, Suez Canal, Port Said: first class £2 19s.; second class, £2 5s.
- 3.—Tour from Jerusalem to Bethlehem, Solomon's Pool, Mar-Saba, Dead Sea, Jordan, Jericho, Jerusalem. Three days' Tour: for one person, £4 10s.; for two or more persons fares will be given on application.

Cook's HOTEL COUPONS: for the Continent of Europe, 8s., 8s. 9d. and 10s. per day.

" " " for Alexandria, Cairo, or Port Said, 13s. per day.
 " " " for Shepheard's or New Hotel, Cairo, in January, February, and March, 15s. per day.
 " " " for Jerusalem, Jaffa, or Beyrouth, 10s. per day.

SHORT TOUR

TO

JERUSALEM, JERICHO, THE JORDAN, &c.

The following is submitted as an agreeable short tour in the Holy Land, and THOS. COOK & SON will quote fares in connection with any description of tour to and from Jaffa.

FIRST DAY.—Expect to land at Jaffa, the ancient Joppa, picturesquely situated on rising ground, overlooking the sea. Joppa is the place to which Hiram, King of Tyre, undertook to send to Solomon wood from Lebanon for building the Temple. It is the traditional site of the house of Tabitha and of the house of Simon the tanner. (Acts ix. 43.) Proceed at once by carriage or by horse, accompanied by a dragoman, to Jerusalem or to Ramleh or Bab el Wad. (If the steamer arrives at Jaffa early in the morning, the journey to Jerusalem, by carriage, may easily be made in the day.)

SECOND DAY.—Continue the journey to Jerusalem and visit the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, containing within its walls the traditional site of the Sepulchre of Christ, also the tomb of Joseph of Arimathæa, the site of Calvary, &c., also visit the celebrated Mosque of Omar on the supposed site of Solomon's Temple, and other places of interest.

THIRD DAY.—Leave Jerusalem by horse for Jericho, passing round the city and obtain a good view of the city walls, the Damascus Gate, the Grotto of Jeremiah (underneath the hill supposed by General Gordon and other authorities to be the true site of Calvary), St. Stephen's Gate and the spot where the martyr was stoned, the Valley of Jehoshaphat, between the Mount of Olives and the Mosque of Omar, in the outer wall of which is the walled-up Golden Gate, through which a Mahomedan tradition states a Christian conqueror shall some day enter. The route makes the circuit of the city, and passing the Garden of Gethsemane, turns off near the Tomb of Absalom across the slope of the Mount of Olives to Bethany, and then across the Wilderness of Judea (stopping for a short rest at the Apostles' Spring), to the gorge of the Cherith and thence to Jericho, situated on the Plain of the Jordan, in view of the Dead Sea, the Mountains of Moab, the course of the Jordan, the Mountain of Temptation (Matthew iv. 1-11), and the Valley of the Jordan as far as the snowy Peak of Hermon. Sleep at Jericho.

FOURTH DAY.—Excursion on horseback across the Plain of the Jordan to the Dead Sea, thence to the Ford of the Jordan, returning to Jericho in time to visit Ain es Sultan or Elisha's Spring (2 Kings ii. 19-22) and the supposed site of ancient Jericho.

FIFTH DAY.—Return to Jerusalem, enjoying a magnificent view of the city from the base of the Mount of Olives. Those who wish can visit Bethlehem and the Church of the Nativity (an hour and a quarter's journey from Jerusalem) in the evening, weather permitting.

SIXTH DAY.—Return by carriage or horse to Jaffa in time to embark.

THOS. COOK & SON engage for a fixed sum to arrange for any number of passengers to make the above interesting tour by any route from and to England, and to provide carriages or riding horses, hotel accommodation, good dragomans, and pay all fees and backsheesh.

Passengers requiring private landaus or separate dragomans can be provided at a small additional cost, but early notice must be given.

Arrangements can also be made for passengers visiting Damascus or Baalbec from Beyrouth, or for making excursions in and around Athens or Constantinople, also for visiting Cairo and the Pyramids from Alexandria.

CYPRUS.

PROPOSED DAILY ITINERARY for a FORTNIGHT'S TOUR.

FIRST DAY, Wednesday.—Expect to land at Larnaca in the morning. The starting takes place soon after landing, say 1·0 p.m. Arrive at St. Barbara's Convent. Stop here for the night.

SECOND DAY, Thursday.—Departure at 6·0 a.m. for the ascent of the Stavrovuni mountain. Return back in time for lunch at 10·0 a.m., and at 11·30 proceed to Calavasso, arriving there the same evening.

THIRD DAY, Friday.—Leave Calavasso at 6·0 a.m., arriving at Moni 9·30 a.m. Soon after lunch, about 10·30, leave for Amatheus, arriving at 3·0 p.m. Proceed at 4·0 p.m. for Limasol, arriving 6·0 p.m.

FOURTH DAY, Saturday.—Leave Limasol at 8·0 a.m. for Colossi, arriving 10·0 a.m. Visit the Tower. After lunch proceed for Episcopi (Curium), Appollona, and Tpdrom ruins. Proceed the same day to Alestora, and stop for the night.

FIFTH DAY, Sunday.—Leave Alestora at 7·0 p.m. for Kuklia, arriving 10·0 a.m. After a short visit to that town, proceed to Jeroskipos, arriving at 2·0 p.m., and continue the journey at 3·0 p.m., stopping for the night at Papho.

SIXTH DAY, Monday.—Leave Papho at 12·0 noon, visiting on the way the Convent of Neophito Strombe Gulio, arriving in the afternoon at Anarghiri.

SEVENTH DAY, Tuesday.—Leave Anarghiri at 6·30 a.m. for Chrysoko, arriving 2·0 p.m., passing through Zii Lissa and Gimusa. Leave Chrysoko at 3·0 p.m. for Simbouli, arriving at 6·30 p.m.

EIGHTH DAY, Wednesday.—Departure at 6·30 a.m., arriving at Pyrgos 9·30 a.m. At 11·0 leave for Cirro (convent) and stop there over-night.

NINTH DAY, Thursday.—Leave Cirro at 12·0 noon, arriving about 4·0 p.m. at Olympus, and after travelling half an hour the Convent of Prodremos is reached. Stay there for the night.

TENTH DAY, Friday.—Departure at 6·0 a.m., arriving at Lefka at 11·0 a.m. Proceed at 1·0 p.m. for the Convent of St. Pantekimone, arriving there in the evening, passing Morphou.

ELEVENTH DAY, Saturday.—Leave the convent at 6·0 a.m., arriving at about 12·0 noon at the Convent of Acheropiti, visiting the source of Lapitho, and proceed to Belle Paese, touching Cerineca.

TWELFTH DAY, Sunday.—Leave Belle Paese at 9·0 a.m., visiting on road the ruins of Buffavento Castle and the Convent of Hirsostoni, arriving in the afternoon at Lefkosia or Nicosia.

THIRTEENTH DAY, Monday.—Leave Nicosia at 9·0 a.m. for Famagousta, arriving in the evening.

FOURTEENTH DAY, Tuesday.—Leave in the morning early for an excursion to Salamis, visiting the Convents of St. Barnahas and St. Katharine, proceeding in the afternoon to Larnaca.

FIFTEENTH DAY, Wednesday.—To be spent in Larnaca until the departure of the steamer in the afternoon.

TOUR OF A WEEK IN CYPRUS.

FIRST DAY, Wednesday.—Expect to land at Larnaca in the morning; soon after 1·0 p.m. leave for Zii, arriving the same evening. Stay over-night.

SECOND DAY, Thursday.—Leave Zii 6·0 a.m., arriving at Limasol 11·0 a.m. Leave after luncheon, about 1·0 p.m., for Laco, arriving in the evening.

THIRD DAY, Friday.—Departure at 6·0 a.m., arriving at Papho about 10·0 a.m. Proceed at 4·30 p.m. for the Convent of Heophat, arriving 6·0 p.m.

FOURTH DAY, Saturday.—Departure at 6·0 a.m. for Cirro, visiting on road the Convent of Chrysoroghiatissa.

FIFTH DAY, Sunday.—Departure at 6·0 a.m. for Olympus; proceed the same day to Lefka.

SIXTH DAY, Monday.—Leave Lefka 6·0 a.m., arriving in evening at Nicosia.

SEVENTH DAY, Tuesday.—Leave Nicosia at 2·0 p.m. for Larnaca, arriving in the evening.

EIGHTH DAY, Wednesday.—Spend at Larnaca. Leave in the afternoon.

Arrangements for the Nile.

Although this pamphlet is specially designed to explain our arrangements for either independent or Personally Conducted Tours in Egypt and Palestine, it is deemed advisable to give the Nile Itinerary. We have already shown the mode of spending the four days allotted to Lower Egypt, from the time of arrival at Alexandria to the time of departure for Port Said ; but this arrangement does not apply to those who combine a trip up the Nile with a tour of Palestine, as they require an additional three or four weeks for the Nile Tour before leaving Cairo for Palestine.

ITINERARY OF THE NILE STEAMERS.

The following are the appointments for Sailing of the new First Class Tourist Steamers of THOS. COOK & SON. The Itinerary has been revised to accord with the speed of the new Steamers, which enables us to allow extra time at Luxor, also for visits to various places of interest not provided for in Itineraries previously published.

DEPARTURES FROM CAIRO FOR THE FIRST CATARACT.—November 20th, December 4th and 18th, 1888 ; January 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th ; February 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th ; and March 5th and 12th, 1889.

DEPARTURES FROM CAIRO FOR THE FIRST CATARACT, ALLOWING FOUR WEEKS.—January 9th and February 13th, 1889.

It must, however, be borne in mind that any delay or faster sailing will necessarily change the time of arrival at the different stations all through, and it is only possible to give an approximate time-table, which will be adhered to as closely as possible.

CAIRO TO THE FIRST CATARACT AND BACK.

FIRST DAY (TUESDAY).—The steamer starts punctually at 10:00 a.m. from above the new iron bridge Kasr-el-Nil, leading to the Pyramids of Ghizeh, and at noon arrives at Bedrschin, where donkeys will be waiting for the passengers. The site of ancient Memphis is reached after half-an-hour's ride, then, according to the state of the land, the summer or winter road will be taken to the step pyramid of Sakkrah, Marriette's House, &c. About two hours will be spent visiting the Serspium, Mustaba of Ti, and the Pyramid of Oonos (this pyramid having been opened and cleared at the expense of THOS. COOK & SON), and then returning to the steamer which leaves as soon as all are on board, anchoring for the night probably at Ayst. (36 miles from Cairo.)

SECOND DAY (WEDNESDAY).—During the day the following places of interest will be passed :—The dwarf Pyramid of Maydoom, called "El Kedab," or "the false pyramid" ; Wasta, a village of some importance, and the Railway Junction for the Fsyoum ; Benisoof, the chief town of the province, and Maghaga, where the steamer usually stops for the night. At Maghaga there is one of the largest sugar manufactories in Upper Egypt ; it is lighted by gas, and presents a very strange and interesting scene. The sugar manufacturing commences about the beginning of January. When the sugar manufactory is not at work the steamer may proceed further the same evening. (106 miles from Cairo.)

THIRD DAY (THURSDAY).—Leave early in the morning, and before noon pass "Gebel-el-Tayr," on the top of which stands a Coptic Convent, the inmates of which at one time used to plunge into the river whenever a boat came in sight, and, swimming towards it, would dexterously catch hold of the small boat in tow, and climb on deck to ask for backsheesh. This practice, however, was put a stop to a few years ago by order of the Coptic Patriarch.

Minieh will be passed in the afternoon, where there is another large sugar manufactory employing about 2,000 people. There is also a large palace here belonging to the Viceroy. Shortly after Beni-Hassan is reached, and passengers land to visit the tombs, where one sees the first example of the Doric and lotus column. The first to be visited is that of Speos Artemedos, and then two of the most interesting of the rock tombs, called Ameni Amenamah and Knum Hotep. Although there are fifteen tombs altogether of generals and officers, these two are the only ones of any interest. On the way to the tombs the ruins of Beni-Hassan are passed, the villages having been destroyed by order of Mehemet Ali, owing to the incorrigible rascality and thieving propensities of the inhabitants, who are not much better at the present day. (170 miles from Cairo.)

FOURTH DAY (FRIDAY).—Leave early in the morning. In a few hours the mountain “Gebel-aboo-faydah” is sighted, and Manfaloot, a town of some importance, is passed, and a little later the steamer reaches Assiout. (250 miles from Cairo.)

FIFTH DAY (SATURDAY).—The morning is spent at Siout, or Assiout, the capital of Upper Egypt, where the Inspector-General of Upper Egypt resides. Donkeys are taken to the hills behind the town, where a splendid view of the Nile Valley is obtained—the tombs of the sacred wolf and Meri-ka-ra will be visited—passing through the market and bazaar on the way back to the steamer. A very important market is held at Assiout, and before the abolition of slavery it was the principal slave-market; but although this traffic no longer exists, it still offers much that is of interest to the traveller.

The steamer will leave at noon and stay for the night at Maragha. (294 miles from Cairo.)

SIXTH DAY (SUNDAY).—The steamer leaves early. Sohag and Girgheh are generally passed before noon, and shortly after Bellianah, which is the starting-point for visiting Abydus; but the visit to this beautiful temple is better postponed until the return journey, as the ruins are so grand and magnificent that they lose none of their charm and novelty even after Karnak has been seen. Therefore the steamer will proceed through the passes of Aboo Shooah, stopping for the night at Dishneh. (388 miles from Cairo.)

SEVENTH DAY (MONDAY).—Arrive at Keneh soon after breakfast. Donkeys will be in readiness on the left bank of the river opposite the town to take the passengers to the Temple of Denderah, about half an hour's ride. This being the first monument of the kind met with, the impression it produces is never to be forgotten. After staying here for a couple of hours passengers will return to the steamer, which will leave about 12 o'clock, arriving at Luxor about five o'clock. (450 miles from Cairo.)

EIGHTH DAY (TUESDAY).—This day will be devoted to the western suburb of Thebes and the tombs of the Kings. Leave the steamer at 8.0 a.m. and cross the river in boats. On the other side donkeys will be found waiting, and after half-an-hour's ride the Temple of Koorneh is reached—then another ride of forty minutes through the valley Bab-el-Molook to the tombs of the Kings, which are visited in the following order:—No. 2, tomb of Rameses IV.; No. 6, Rameses IX.; No. 9, Rameses VI.; No. 11, Rameses III.; No. 17, Sethi I., opened by Belzoni in 1816. Lunch will be served in tomb No. 18, and afterwards those who wish can go over the Libyan chain, commanding a glorious view of the Nile valley, &c., and descend near the Temple of Hatasoo, called by the Arabs Dayr-el-Bahree, which will be visited, passing on the way back to the river the Rameseum and Colossi.

Those who do not ascend the mountain return through the valley, visiting on the way to the steamer the Rameseum, &c.; crossing the river again, the steamer is reached about 4.30 p.m.

NINTH DAY (WEDNESDAY).—Leave the steamer at 9.0 a.m., and after half-an-hour's ride reach Karnak, where three hours will be devoted to this most important of Egyptian monuments, returning to the vessel for lunch at 1.0 p.m.; and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Temple of Luxor will be visited.

TENTH DAY (THURSDAY).—Leave the steamer at 8.30 a.m., cross the river again and visit the Rameseum, Tomb No. 35, or tomb of REKHMAEA, being one of the private tombs of Shayk Abd-el-Kooneh, thence to the little temple of Dayr-el-Medeeneh (the judgment hall of Osiris), and the Temple of Medinet-Haboo, which was the palace and great temple of Rameses III., containing also a small temple of Thotmes III. Lunch will be taken at 12.0 in the second hall of the great temple. On the way back to the steamer, which is reached about 3.0 p.m., the sitting Colossi are passed.

ELEVENTH DAY (FRIDAY).—Leave Luxor early in the morning, arriving at Esneh in about four and a half hours. The Temple of Eeneh, which is distant only a few minutes from the river, is visited, then the steamer proceeds for about four hours as far as Edfou, and stays there for the night. The passengers will land and make an excursion to the Temple, which is one of the most complete and best preserved monuments in Egypt, giving the best idea of the early Egyptian architecture. It is in the custody of a Government officer, and beggars are not allowed to pester visitors for backsheesh; but they are the more ravenous when one emerges again from the stronghold. (515 miles from Cairo.)

TWELFTH DAY (SATURDAY).—Leave early in the morning, passing Gebel-el-Silsileh about 9.0 a.m., then Komombo, where half an hour will be spent. Assouan, the present limit of Upper Egypt, and one of the most important towns on the Nile, will be reached about 4.0 p.m., and the Island of Elephantine will be visited before dinner, taking small boats to cross the river. (585 miles from Cairo.)

THIRTEENTH DAY (SUNDAY).—To be spent at Assouan. Passengers visiting the town, bazaars, &c., as they please.

FOURTEENTH DAY (MONDAY).—After an early breakfast donkeys and camels will be waiting to convey the passengers to the granite quarries, Philæ, &c. About twenty minutes' ride from the town on the hills to the left are some of the celebrated granite quarries where the obelisks, &c., were procured, and where one may be seen partly quarried; about an hour's ride across the desert brings one to the river, where a native boat is taken across to the Island of Philæ. After exploring this enchanting island in every part and lunching amid the pillars overlooking the Nile, passengers re-embark at one o'clock, floating down the river for about half an hour, and stop a little above the Cataract. Landing here they reach in a few minutes an eminence, whence the finest view of the cataract is obtained, and the Nubian men and boys are seen dexterously shooting the Cataract on logs of wood. They embark again and the boat proceeds across the river through small rapids to the Nubian village of Mahatta, where the donkeys will be waiting, and the return-journey will be made by another road, striking to the left of the village, and riding by the side of the Nile all the way down, enjoying the most magnificent and varied views of the wild scenery. As a rule, guides and donkey boys do not like to take this way back, but the interest it offers is so great that on no account ought it to be abandoned.

[Passengers wishing to shoot the Cataract can do so—at their own expense and risk—by making arrangements the day before. The charge for a dahabéah for a party to shoot the Cataract is from £8 to £12 sterling.]

FIFTEENTH DAY (TUESDAY).—All passengers who take any interest in the Egyptian antiquities should not fail to visit the tombs of Mechú, Ben, and Se-Benpu, opened out by and at the expense of General Sir Francis Grenfell, situated on the western side of Assouan. They could be visited in the evening, but we strongly advise that they should be seen before breakfast in the morning, when the sun is shining straight into the tombs, and shows out most distinctly the colouring, hieroglyphs, &c. Those who feel so disposed, therefore, should visit them on the Sunday morning before breakfast, so there is not time to allow of them being visited on the Monday morning before starting for Philæ, or on the Tuesday morning before the departure of the steamer from Assouan. The steamer will leave Assouan at daylight, so as to ensure arriving at Luxor by daylight the same evening.

SIXTEENTH DAY (WEDNESDAY).—The morning will be spent at Luxor, giving those who wish an opportunity of revisiting Karnak, &c. The steamer leaving at mid-day will arrive at Keneh in from three to four hours. The best porous jugs and gargolets for filtering the Nile water are made here. Keneh is also celebrated for its dates, and was once noted for its dancing-girls; the latter, however, have now removed to Luxor.

SEVENTEENTH DAY (THURSDAY).—Leave Keneh early in the morning, and in a few hours arrive at Bellianah, where donkeys will be waiting to take the passengers to Abydus. The ride, which is through rich cultivated land, occupies about two hours. Luncheon will be taken in the Temple of Sethi, after which a visit will be paid to the Temple of Rameses II., Kom-es-Sultan, and the Coptic Monastery.

EIGHTEENTH DAY (FRIDAY).—Leave Bellianah early and arrive at Assiout in the afternoon, where the rest of the day can be spent revisiting the bazaars, town, &c.

NINETEENTH DAY (SATURDAY).—Leave Assiout in the morning, and after lunch reach Rhoda, where there is a large sugar manufactory, which, if at work, will be visited. The steamer will then anchor for the night at Gebel-el-Dayr.

TWENTIETH DAY (SUNDAY).—Arrive at Cairo in the course of the evening, or early on Monday morning. If the steamer arrives at Cairo on the Sunday evening passengers need not leave the steamer until after breakfast on Monday, unless they wish to do so.

CONDITIONS OF RETURN VOYAGE FROM ASSOUAN.

On the downward voyage the steamers stop for sight-seeing only at Luxor, Keneh, Bellianah (for Abydus), and Assiout, at which places donkeys will be provided by the dragomans for sight-seeing as on the upward voyage, but as the half-day stoppage at Luxor is simply to enable those who wish to see a second time any particular object they are interested in, no fixed programme will be announced by the dragoman, but passengers are requested to inform the dragoman or the manager the night before what they specially wish to see, so that the necessary arrangements may be made for donkeys and guides.

Any passengers wishing to visit the western suburb of Thebes on the downward voyage must leave the steamer early in the morning to ensure being back in time for the steamer to leave at noon.

If the sugar factory at Rhoda is in full operation, and a sugar factory has not been visited on the upward voyage, the steamer will stop at Rhoda, allowing passengers sufficient time to visit the factory.

With these exceptions steamers on the downward voyage will simply stop where necessary for the night, and the voyage is worked so as to ensure those who wish landing at Assiout in time to take trains to Cairo or Alexandria to connect with the departure of the European steamers, although as a rule passengers can rely upon catching the steamers from Alexandria by continuing with the Nile steamer to Cairo, but, of course, this is not guaranteed by Thos. Cook & Son.

**DAILY ITINERARY OF THE SPECIAL FIRST-CLASS
TOURIST STEAMER BETWEEN CAIRO & ASSOUAN,
ALLOWING MORE TIME THAN THE REGULAR
STEAMERS**

The steamer "Sethi" will leave Cairo on Wednesdays, January 9th and February 13th, with a select number of Passengers, as per following itinerary:—

WEDNESDAYS, JANUARY 9TH AND FEBRUARY 13TH, 1889.—The steamer will leave Kasr-el-Nil Bridge punctually at 10·0 a.m., reaching Bedrachin about noon, and after lunch the passengers will start on donkeys for the site of ancient Memphis, where is now to be seen the large statue of Rameses the Great, which has been removed from the ground—in which it had been embedded for centuries—by the English Royal Engineers, and is one of the finest and most interesting statues yet discovered; from Memphis the passengers will proceed to visit the step Pyramid of Sakkara, Mariette's house, the Serapum, Mastaba of Ti and the Pyramid of Onous, returning to the steamer in the evening.

THURSDAYS, JANUARY 10TH AND FEBRUARY 14TH.—The steamer will start from Bedrachin about 6·0 a.m. and will go as far as Benisooef or Fashen, where she stops for the night.

FRIDAYS, JANUARY 11TH AND FEBRUARY 15TH.—Leave early in the morning, passing Minieh and arriving at Beni-Hassan in the evening.

SATURDAYS, JANUARY 12TH AND FEBRUARY 16TH.—After breakfast the travellers will leave the vessel to visit the tombs in the neighbourhood—Spes Artemedos, Ameni Amenamab, Knum-Hotep, &c., returning to the steamer so as to leave about 2·0 p.m., arriving the same evening at Gebel-aboo-faydah.

SUNDAYS, JANUARY 13TH AND FEBRUARY 17TH.—Steamer leaves early so as to arrive at Assiout before noon.

MONDAYS, JANUARY 14TH AND FEBRUARY 18TH.—Leave Assiout about 10·0 a.m. and proceed as far as Sohag, which is reached in the evening.

TUESDAYS, JANUARY 15TH AND FEBRUARY 19TH.—Passengers will leave the steamer early to visit the Coptic convents, Dayr-el-Abiad and Dayr-el-Ahmar, returning in time to leave at 1·0 p.m. for Achmim, remaining there a short time and then proceeding as far as Girgeh, where the steamer will stay for the night.

WEDNESDAYS, JANUARY 16TH AND FEBRUARY 20TH.—Leave Girgeh and arrive at Keneh early in the evening, giving time to visit the town the same night.

THURSDAYS, JANUARY 17TH AND FEBRUARY 21ST.—Cross the river early in the morning by ferry boat, in order to visit the Temple of Denderah. Lunch is taken in the Temple, and return to the steamer in the evening.

FRIDAYS, JANUARY 18TH AND FEBRUARY 22ND.—Leave Keneh early, so as to arrive at Luxor before noon, the afternoon being devoted to the Temple of Luxor, &c.

SATURDAYS, JANUARY 19TH AND FEBRUARY 23RD.—Leave the steamer at 8 a.m. Cross the river, and visit the Temple of Koornah, Rameseum, Dayr-el-Bahree, and the Tombs of the Kings, as shown on the eighth day of the Itinerary for the three weeks' voyage.

SUNDAYS, JANUARY 20TH AND FEBRUARY 24TH.—No excursions are arranged for this day; but if any of the passengers wish to make them the dragoman will make the necessary arrangements for them.

MONDAYS, JANUARY 21ST AND FEBRUARY 25TH.—To be devoted to the Temples, &c., in the Theban Valley—Tomb of Rekmara, Temples of Dayr-el-Medesneh and Medinet Haboo, the Colossi, &c., as shown on the tenth day in the itinerary for the three weeks' voyage.

TUESDAYS, JANUARY 22ND AND FEBRUARY 26TH.—Spend the day in visiting Temple of Karnak and neighbourhood. Luncheon is taken in the Temple.

WEDNESDAYS, JANUARY 23RD AND FEBRUARY 27TH.—The steamer leaves Luxor at noon, reaching Esneh in time to visit the Temple the same evening.

THURSDAYS, JANUARY 24TH AND FEBRUARY 28TH.—Leave Esneh early, and arrive at "El-Kab" about 9 a.m., where the grottoes will be visited, leaving again at 2 p.m., and stopping for the night at Edfou.

FRIDAYS, JANUARY 25TH AND MARCH 1ST.—The morning to be spent in the Temple of Edfeu. Steamer leaves at 2 p.m., arriving at Gebel-el-Silsileh in the evening.

SATURDAYS, JANUARY 26TH AND MARCH 2ND.—An early visit to be made to the quarries of Gebel-el-Silsileh. The steamer then proceeds as far as Kemombe, stops about an hour there, and reaches Assouan the same evening.

SUNDAYS, JANUARY 27TH AND MARCH 3RD.—At Assouan.

MONDAYS, JANUARY 28TH AND MARCH 4TH.—Excursion to Philæ and the Cataract, visiting on the way the Obelisk in the granite quarries. Lunch is taken in the Temple at Philæ.

TUESDAYS, JANUARY 29TH AND MARCH 5TH.—At Assouan. Second Excursion to Philæ, or visit to the Island of Elephantine, and the tombs of Mechu, Ben, and Se-Renpu, opened out by General Sir F. Grenfell. Those intending to make the Second Excursion to Philæ are requested to give notice to the manager the previous day, so that the donkeys, &c., may be provided. Return to the steamer by 3 p.m., which leaves at once, and proceeds as far as Kemombe the same evening.

WEDNESDAYS, JANUARY 30TH AND MARCH 6TH.—Leave early in the morning again so as to reach Luxor about 4 p.m.

THURSDAYS, JANUARY 31ST AND MARCH 7TH.—At Luxor. The dragoman will arrange any excursions the travellers may wish to take.

FRIDAYS, FEBRUARY 1ST AND MARCH 8TH.—Leave Luxor early, and steam as far as Bellianah.

SATURDAYS, FEBRUARY 2ND AND MARCH 9TH.—Leave the steamer at 8 a.m. for the Temple of Abydus, where the day will be spent and luncheon taken in the Temple.

SUNDAYS, FEBRUARY 3RD AND MARCH 10TH.—Proceed as far as Assiout.

MONDAYS, FEBRUARY 4TH AND MARCH 11TH.—Visit the tombs of the wolf, &c., at Assiout, returning in time to leave at 2 p.m. and steaming as far as Hadji Kandeel.

TUESDAYS, FEBRUARY 5TH AND MARCH 12TH.—After breakfast visit the grottoes of Tel-el-Amarar, returning to the steamer for lunch and proceeding as far as Minieh, where the sugar factory may be visited if the state of the river will permit.

WEDNESDAYS, FEBRUARY 6TH AND MARCH 13TH.—Arrive at Cairo.

FARES FOR COOK'S FIRST-CLASS TOURIST STEAMERS.

From Cairo to the First Cataract and back, First Class	
throughout	£50
For the few specially fitted berths for invalids...	£60
From Cairo to the First Cataract and back by special steamer, occupying four weeks, First Class	
throughout	£65

The above fares include living on the steamers, all necessary travelling expences, donkeys, English saddles for ladies, boats to cross the river when necessary, according to the itinerary, as well as boats for visiting Philæ and the Cataract, the services of the dragoman and guides when necessary, and backsheesh to guides, &c., leaving it optional, as in all steamboat arrangements, for the passengers to give what they think well to the servants on the steamer.

In considering these conditions passengers must please bear in mind that Thos. Cook & Son pay the donkey boys and guides a fixed sum per day; but however much they may pay, the donkey boys especially expect a small backsheesh from the passengers for each donkey ride.

Any passenger wishing to travel by railway between Cairo and Assiout, either to overtake the steamer on the upward voyage or to expedite their downward journey, will be provided with railway tickets without extra charge.

Routes from London to the East.

In connection with Tours to Egypt and Palestine the routes from London may be classified under two heads, as follows:

FIRST, ROUTES OF PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOURS.

(1) For long tours the usual course is to cross the English Channel by either the Calais route (the shortest sea passage) or by Dieppe (the shortest distance to Paris). From Paris go direct to Turin by the Mont Cenis Tunnel, and from Turin by Bologna and Ancona to Brindisi, or *via* Bâle, Lucerne, the St. Gothard, Milan, and Brindisi; thence by steamer to Alexandria; after visiting Lower Egypt or going up the Nile, cross the Land of Goshen to Ismailia, and there take steamer on Suez Canal for Port Said; from Port Said sail to Jaffa and land there; make the tour of the country, and re-embark on steamer at Beyrouth for Constantinople; thence to Athens, and complete the tour of the Mediterranean and Adriatic by landing at Trieste; or cross by the new railway to Patras, and by steamer to Corfu and Brindisi; return through Italy by Venice, Milan and Turin, and back to Paris and London.

Whilst this is the general course of the Conductors, many modifications, extensions, or abridgments may be made to suit the convenience and meet the wishes of the travellers, who may go through Italy and meet the Conductor at Brindisi, or may go round by Nice, Mentone, &c., and meet the party at any practicable point. The route from Palestine may be varied by going direct from Smyrna to Athens, then to Constantinople, and up the Danube or by the International Railway Route to Vienna; or from Trieste any who choose can go direct to Vienna.

From other ports of northern Italy the Alps can be crossed, so as to return by Bavaria or Switzerland and the Rhine, or some other deviations from the beaten track can be provided for if desired.

(2) The route for short tours to Lower Egypt and two or three weeks in Palestine is usually from London to Turin, as described above, then to Genoa, and take steamer there for Alexandria, calling at Leghorn, Naples, and Messina. Proceed through Lower Egypt to Ismailia and Port Said, and thence to Jaffa. Return from Jaffa to Alexandria, and then to Naples, and by railway to Rome, Florence, Bologna, Turin, or round by Venice and Milan to Turin *en route* for Paris. This is the cheapest and most popular route to Palestine. The whole may be covered from New York and back for 500 dols. to 600 dols. first class, or 400 dols. to 500 dols. second class, hotels included. But this route can be modified, extended, or abridged in many ways. It can be reversed through Italy, and other lines of steamers can be taken from French or Italian ports. In all cases of personally conducted tours it is necessary to define the route the Conductor will take, and those who keep with him will fare the best, as all baggage, omnibus, and other incidental charges are paid by him; but if any leave him it is not possible to control these expenses, and the travellers must then take their own course and pay the extra. But tickets can be provided for travelling by any line of railway or steamboat.

ROUTES FOR INDEPENDENT TOURS.

Independent travellers, in small or large parties, can be provided with tickets for any route they choose to select, either from America, London, Paris, Brussels, Berlin, Switzerland, the South of France, or Italy. Travellers from any point can have tickets to travel when they please and how they please, with or without hotel coupons for days, weeks, or months.

We have already intimated that we can provide passages from America by any line of Atlantic steamers; and taking London as the starting-point for the East, the following, amongst other routes, can be provided for:

London to Paris, *via* Dover and Calais, or *via* Dieppe; London to Brussels, *via* Calais, Ostend, Antwerp, or Flushing.

Paris to Italy *via* Macon and Mont Cenis or Bâle and St. Gothard, or *via* Marseilles, Cannes, Nice, Mentone, and Genoa.

Paris to Italy *via* Geneva or Neuchâtel, through Switzerland, and by any Alpine route.

London to Italy *via* Calais, Rheims, Bâle, through Switzerland, and by any Alpine route.

Paris to Brussels, Cologne, and up the Rhine to Heidelberg, Strasburg, Bâle, and over the St. Gothard or Splügen to Milan; or from the Rhine to Munich, and over the Brenner to Verona, and through Italy.

Italy may be traversed in going out or in returning, and travellers may tarry as long as they like in any Italian city.

All steamers from France or Italy are available. From Marseilles, the Messageries Maritimes. From Genoa, Leghorn, or Naples, the Rubattino steamers to either Alexandria or Port Said. From Venice, Ancona, or Brindisi, the tried steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental line to Port Said or Alexandria, which line is also available from Gravesend to Port Said or Suez. From Venice, Trieste, or Brindisi, the Austrian Lloyd's, which encompass the circle of the Levant, and the steamers of which line are most practicable for Palestine tours. All our personally conducted tours go by that line, because it is the best adapted for our purposes.

On the Syrian Coast we offer a choice of Austrian, French, Russian, or Egyptian steamers. We thus command the entire steamboat accommodations of Italy, France, and the Levant, and we can also give tickets to go through Algiers, Sicily, and other islands of the Mediterranean, in connection with Palestine, Egypt, the Nile, and the Desert. We can furnish tickets to come back to America by the south course of the Atlantic, from Gibraltar direct to New York, without returning through Europe; or we can arrange for visiting Scandinavia either before or after the Palestine tour.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

In face of such variety of routes it is almost impossible to quote fares for independent travel until it is known exactly what applicants desire. We prefer that parties should make out their own programmes, or name the places they wish to visit, and the time they wish to spend abroad, and we can then give them quotations. It is also necessary that the class of accommodation should be named, for whilst all American travellers prefer the very best steamboat accommodation on the Atlantic, many are disposed to economise on European railways and some on Mediterranean steamers. In Palestine, and in all our hotels, we have but one class and one series of prices. In camp we will give the best tents, the best food, and the best of all kinds of accommodation.

THROUGH ROUTES

FROM AMERICA AND ENGLAND TO PALESTINE.

To command the best lines of travel in harmony with these new and extended Palestine arrangements is our earnest desire, and we are justified in saying that we have the very best routes under our arrangements. There is not a line of steamships crosses the Atlantic by which we cannot secure passages. The managers of the best lines are our firmest friends, and from both Liverpool and Glasgow we have connection with the best railroad service of the United Kingdom. We can offer to American travellers Pullman cars by day or night, or the best class of select compartment carriages.

If Americans wish to go to the East by the Western Route, we can send them by San Francisco, Japan, China and India, to Egypt, or by the route of New Zealand, Australia, Ceylon, and India.

Miscellaneous Notes for Eastern Travellers.

CAUTIONARY PROVISO, APPLICABLE TO ALL EASTERN TOURS.

We have arranged our fares on a broad and liberal margin ; but there may arise in Tours covering 120 days, and extending to 6,000 or 7,000 miles, many unavoidable causes of detention or breaches of arrangement, and it is against such incidents, altogether beyond human control, that we have to be on our guard. Quarantine is a serious thing when once established in Eastern Ports, and by it all our plans might be disarranged, and additional expenses to Travellers be added to loss of time. Hitherto we have been singularly fortunate at Jaffa, always, except twice, being able to land and re-embark ; but we were, one season, detained three days at Port Said, waiting for the cessation of a storm. Passengers must not expect always to escape losses ; and, were we to be driven from Port Said to Caifa or Beyrouth, the loss of time and money must be borne by the Passengers. In Palestine we have hitherto, with three exceptions, braved every storm and completed our Programme, whilst others have stuck fast by the way, lost important portions of the Tours, or had to return to the coast and work round to some other point by sea. Were we to be overcome by difficulties of weather, or any other uncontrollable circumstance, the Travellers must bear the loss of time or money. Should dispute arise betwixt a Dragoman and any of his Party on any point affecting the contract, a clause in our Agreement provides that the matter shall be referred to the nearest British Consul, whose decision shall be accepted by both parties. We have stated in detail the provision we make for our Travellers in return for their money, and beyond that we cannot hold ourselves responsible.

THOS. COOK & SON.

BAGGAGE.—While anxious to render all possible assistance to the travellers in the transport, care, and registration of baggage, THOS. COOK & SON cannot admit responsibility in cases of detention, stray conveyance, damage to or loss of luggage. In all cases of transference it is necessary that luggage should be identified by its owners, especially on entering and leaving hotels or steamers and at railway stations ; and whenever luggage is subject to Customs' examination its owner must be present to answer for it.

N.B.—Great care will be taken in the registration and conveyance of the trunks or portmanteaus of the parties whilst travelling with the Conductor ; but it must be distinctly understood that all small packages, such as hand-bags, umbrellas, travelling-rugs, &c., must remain entirely under the control of the passenger.

PASSPORTS, with Turkish *visa*, are absolutely necessary for visiting Turkish dominions. We will obtain them on the receipt of the written letter of identification, signed by any minister, solicitor, banker, or surgeon. The total cost, including *visa* of the Turkish Consul, is 9s.

CLOTHING.—What to wear in the East is the anxious concern of many intending travellers. For gentlemen nothing can be superior to a moderately light Scotch tweed; for ladies a warm woollen dress; for both ladies and gentlemen good waterproofs are the most essential as extras. Strong boots or shoes are the best, and goloshes may sometimes be used to advantage, also leggings. A strong umbrella is frequently useful as a protection against sun or rain, and a paggarsee round the helmet or hat is useful. There are but few opportunities of wearing dress suits, and they are generally best at home, with jewellery and costly dresses. Soap in metal boxes may be obtained at Cook's Tonrist Office.

FIRE ARMS.—We never saw any advantage in taking them.

MONEY.—Any money deposited at the Offices of Thos. Cook & Son will be repaid to the travellers in the currency of the countries, as required. English gold or French gold is better than paper in the East. Our circular notes of £5 or £10 are better than Bank of England notes—safer and less liable to depreciation.

Foreign Money can be obtained at our Chief Office, Ludgate Circus, London, and at our principal Branch Offices.

MEDICINES.—It is not our vocation to “prescribes,” but aperient or astringent medicines may be required, and quinine is not unfrequently required in Palestine. Parties had better consult their usual medical attendants or skilled apothecaries. We have frequently taken out a small medicine-chest, and had no use for it; most travellers take something in accordance with their medical fancies, as allopaths or homeopaths. We specially recommend Pyretic Saline and Eno's Fruit Salt as being useful and mild aperients.

WASHING is done at the hotels, but not in camp or on the Nile steamers.

**MEMORANDUM OF CONDITIONS APPLYING TO
ALL PASSENGERS BOOKED BY MESSRS. THOS.
COOK & SON FOR CAMPING ARRANGEMENTS IN
PALESTINE.**

The Fares charged by Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son provide for the following accommodation during the time passengers are in camp:—

1. Married couples to be provided with a tent properly fitted for two travellers.
2. No tent to be fitted with more than three beds, unless specially wished by the passengers.
3. Any single passenger wishing to have a distinct tent can do so by paying to any of Messrs. Cook & Son's authorised Agents, £5 extra upon the long tour from Jaffa to Beyrouth, and a proportionate charge for the short tour.
4. Each tent to be furnished with good iron bedsteads, mattresses, and all necessary bed-clothing, centre table with cover, candlesticks, water bottle, and glasses, carpets for the floors, movable seats, wash-stands (fitted); hooks on tent poles for clothes, &c.

The Saloon and dining tent to be furnished with carpets, easy and ordinary chairs, dining table and fittings complete, dinner and tea services same as in an hotel. Saloon tent furnished to parties of three and upwards. The kitchen tent to be fitted with oven and fireplace, and complete batterie de cuisine.

5. The meals during camping will be as follows: BREAKFAST, consisting of coffee and tea with milk, one dish of meat or poultry with fried potatoes, bread, butter, and jam. LUNCH, consisting of one dish of cold meat, and one of poultry, sardines, eggs, bread and cheese, and two kinds of dessert. DINNER, consisting of soup, one dish of meat, with vegetables, one of poultry, sweets, cheese, and three kinds of dessert, with tea or coffee at, or immediately after, dinner.

6. All passengers travelling under the special personally conducted party arrangements to have the right of staying in hotels at Jaffa, Jerusalem, Damacus, and Beyrouth, by giving notice of their intention to do so before leaving Jaffa or Beyrouth.

7. Passengers travelling as private parties can also stay in the hotels at above placea by giving due notice to the Dragoman.

8. Each passenger to be provided with a good horse and English saddle and bridle, and should the passenger have any objection to the horse provided, such objection to be made either between Jaffa and Jerusalem, or between Beyrouth and Damascu, in which case the Dragoman will do his best to meet the views of the passengers; but it must be distinctly understood that horses cannot be changed after the passengers have left Jerusalem or Damascu for the long tour.

9. The fares quoted by Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON include all landing and embarkation fees; custom house and *backsheesh* to Government officials; therefore passengers will please understand that they are not justified in paying anything above the fares, always excepting a collection which is usually made as *backsheesh* to camp servants. This condition applies equally to personally conducted parties or private parties.

10. In all cases, whether for personally conducted or private parties, THOS. COOK & SON's representative will have full control over all the camp servants, and the Dragoman will have the power of deciding at what point tents are to be pitched and lunch served, and fixing the hour of departure in the morning.

11. Should the passengers consider they have cause for complaint against the Dragoman, or any of the arrangements, they are requested to put the same in writing, and either to hand it to THOS. COOK & SON's Palestine Manager or post it direct to the Chief Office.

12. The Dragoman to receive from each party a certificate of satisfactien, and without such certifioate no Dragoman will be further employed by Measrs. THOS. COOK & SON.

13. Should the passengers consider they have any ground for complaint, and should the Dragoman fail to meet their complaints, then the passengers are requested to take the Dragoman before the British Consul at Jaffa, Jerusalem, Damascu, or Beyrouth, and his decision upon the point in dispute is to be final; and should he decide in favour of the passengers against the Dragoman, or any of the camp servants, his decision, whatever it may be, must be immediately acted upon.

Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON deem it desirable to have such a clause in the contract, although to the present date no passenger has had to appeal to the Consul in respect to the arrangements.

14. The manager or a representative of Mesara. THOS. COOK & SON's buiness in Palestine is atationed at Jaffa and Jerusalem, therefore any communica-tions made by the passengers to him will be considered as though they were made personally to the Firm, and he has full authority from the Firm to carry out all arrangements he considers necessary for the comfort and acom-modation of all travellera.

For further particulars apply to

THOS. COOK & SON,

Chief Office—Ludgate Circus, London.

FOREIGN MONEY can be obtained at the Chief Office of THOS. COOK AND SON, Ludgate Circus, London, and at their principal Branch Offices.

BRITISH OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL

AND HOSPICE OF THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN (English Language), AT JERUSALEM.

THE British Ophthalmic Hospital was founded in 1882, at Jerusalem, the ancient birthplace of the Order, by the English Branch of the Venerable Order of St. John, and is chiefly intended to meet a long-standing and acknowledged want by providing an institution under skilful management where the afflicted poor from all parts of the country may obtain proper treatment for the diseases of the eye, to which the majority of the inhabitants are subject, and the terrible consequences of which are so powerfully apparent to all travellers and residents in the Holy Land.

It is a singular fact that, although nearly every civilised nation has some charitable establishment in the Holy City, no hospital existed for the special treatment of ophthalmia until the opening of the British Ophthalmic Institution. During the short time it has been opened, the books of the Hospital will show the enormous numbers which have taken advantage of it. They also reveal the fact that the poor residents of the country have been known to walk even from Damascus, and many of them from the district of Gaza, for the purpose of obtaining relief and medicine. These poor people have, in simple faith, freely and frankly flocked to the British Hospital. They have, doubtless, been led there by the ascertained fact that the Hospital is open to all without reference to creed or sect, and that under no circumstances is the influence of the Hospital to be used for any attempts at proselytizing. His Imperial Majesty the Sultan has accorded the Hospital his special protection, and, through the Governor of Jerusalem, His Excellency Raouf Pacha, generously contributed nearly £1,000 towards the purchase of the present site and buildings. The local management of the Hospital is governed by a small committee of British subjects, Associates of the Order of St. John, under the presidency of Mr. Noel Temple Moore, C.M.G., H.B.M.'s Consul. A duly qualified British surgeon, Dr. Ogilvie, is the resident surgeon; and either he or Mrs. Ogilvie will have pleasure in receiving English and other travellers interested in the work, and in showing them the Hospital in operation. It is to be regretted that at present the funds of the Committee are so limited that they can only meet the demand of a very small percentage of the poor inhabitants of the country who require *indoor treatment*; and we know of no more deserving object than the suffering natives who, to obtain relief, must be treated indoors and undergo operations. We therefore do not hesitate to urge upon all travellers to leave behind them some small donation to assist the Committee in fitting up more wards, and enable them to be of still greater service to those who cannot possibly pay for medical attention. Donations will be received either by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, or by any of the Agents of Thos. Cook & Son.

P.S.—The best time for visiting the Institution, with a view of seeing patients under treatment, is between 7 and 10 a.m., on any Monday, Wednesday, or Friday; but the Institution is open daily, and patients are received at all hours.

OUTLINE OF THE HISTORY OF THE SYRIAN MISSION OF THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

I. PERIOD. 1820—1840.

A period of Exploration and Preparation—Intolerance, persecution and banishment, wars and pestilence.

1822. The American Arabic Press founded in Malta.

1833. The Press removed to Beyrouth.

The first Girls' Schools ever opened in the Turkish Empire commenced by American ladies in Beyrouth and Mount Lebanon.

The first Protestant martyr, Assaad-esh Shidiak, starved to death in the Maronite Monastery of Kannobin by order of the Maronite Patriarch.

When the missionaries returned from Malta to Beyrouth in 1833 one small row boat came out to meet them, containing the entire Protestant community of the Turkish Empire, viz., five persons. (Now, in 1887, about 50,000.)

The Greek war, the plague, the invasion of Ibrahim Pasha, son of Mohammed Ali of Egypt, and the disturbed state of the country rendered continuous missionary labour impossible.

II. PERIOD. 1840—1860.

From the expulsion of Ibrahim Pasha by the European Powers to the Civil War and massacres of 1860. Protestantism recognised by the Turkish Sultan as one of the religions of the Empire.

March, 1844. The Sultan issued a firman that Christians of all sects are not to be insulted nor to be persecuted for their religion.

1840. Boys' Boarding School in Beyrouth, under Mr. Hebard.

1847. The Protestant Charter of Rights was issued by the Grand Vizier in Constantinople. (See Goodell's 40 years in the Turkish Empire.)

1850. The Sultan, Abdul Mejid, issued an Imperial Firman, called "The Imperial Protestant Charter of Rights," guaranteeing to the Protestants all the rights and privileges of other Christian sects in the Empire.

1846. The first Boys' Boarding School was opened in Abeih, Mount Lebanon; also the first Girls' Boarding School in Beyrouth, under Dr. and Mrs. De Forest.

1848. First Syrian Evangelical Church organized with 18 members.

1848. New translation of the Bible into the Arabic language, begun by Rev. Eli Smith, D.D.

1853-5. Crimean War. British influence predominant.

1857. Death of Dr. Eli Smith. Translation of the Bible continued by Rev. Cornelius V. A. Van Dyck, D.D., M.D.

1858. American Female Seminary opened in Suk-el-Ghurb, Mount Lebanon.

1860. Translation and printing of Arabic New Testament completed by Dr. Van Dyck.

III. PERIOD. 1860—1888.

Light out of Darkness.—New impulse to Christian Education and great advance in civilization.

1860. Civil War between the Druzes and Maronites in Lebanon, followed by bloody massacres in Lebanon, Hasbeiya, and Damascus.

Occupation of Syria for nine months by 6,000 French troops, on behalf of the European powers, and with the consent of the Sultan.

A new Government, instituted in Lebanon under a Latin Christian Pasha, appointed with the approval of the six European Powers.

Increase of European and Christian interest in Syria. New educational and benevolent institutions founded.

1860. British Syrian Schools founded by Mrs. Bowen Thompson. These schools now have 3,000 children under instruction in Syria, chiefly girls.

1860. Prussian Deaconesses' Orphanage founded in Beyrouth with 130 orphans.

Up to the year 1888 they have trained about 800 orphan girls.

1862. American Female Seminary re-opened in Beyrouth with native Syrian teachers.

1862. Oct. Suk Female Seminary transferred to Sidon.

1863. Syrian Protestant College incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York.

1865. The College formally opened in Beyrouth. Number of students Jan. 1st, 1888, 175.

Female Boarding School founded by Mrs. E. Watson in Shemlan, Mount Lebanon. (Under the Society for promoting Female Education in the East.)

Free Church of Scotland Lebanon Schools, Shueir, Mount Lebanon.

Kirk of Scotland Jewish Mission and Schools in Beyrouth.

Miss Taylor's St. George's Moslem Girls' School in Beyrouth.

1873. American Female Seminary opened in Tripoli, Syria.

1877. Mohammedan "Society of Benevolent Intentions" opens schools for girls in Beyrouth, Damascus, Tripoli, and other places.

Greeks, Papal Greeks, Maronites, and Jews open schools for boys and girls.

1888. The whole number of children in Protestant Schools in Syria is about 15,000, of whom at least 7,000 are girls.

The number of Protestants enrolled as a civil sect is about 6,000.

Whole number of pages printed at the American Press in Beyrouth from the first is (1887) 345,000,000.

There are 11 Arabic Journals in Beyrouth:—1 Turkish official, 3 Protestant, 2 Papal, 2 Greek, 2 Moslem, 1 Literary.

Three hospitals have been founded since 1860:—St. John's, Protestant (Knights of St. John, Berlin); St. Joseph, Papal; the Russian Greek Hospital.

1887. The Mejlis El Maarif, or Board of Public Instruction of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, the Caliph of Mohammed, placed the seal of authorization upon 33 different editions of the Arabic Scriptures and parts of Scriptures.

The Local Board in Damascus also approved 330 different Arabic publications of the American Press in Beyrouth.

*Names of Royal and Distinguished Persons who have travelled
under the Arrangements of Thos. Cook and Son.*

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.
H. R. H. PRINCESS LOUISE (MARCHIONESS OF LORNE).

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES PRINCES ALBERT VICTOR & GEORGE OF WALES.
HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS MARY, DUCHESS OF TECK, AND

HIS HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF TECK.

H.R.H. VICTOR EMANUEL PRINCE OF NAPLES.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF BRAZIL.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF DENMARK.

H.R.H. PRINCE ALEXANDER OF HESSE.

H.R.H. PRINCE HEINRICH OF PRUSSIA.

H. H. PRINCE BERNARD OF SAXE WEIMAR.

H. H. PRINCE CHARLES OF LICHENSTEIN.

PRINCE WALDEMAR OF DENMARK.

DUKE DE CHARTRES.

PRINCE JEROME NAPOLEON.

PRINCES CHARLES AND OSCAR OF SWEDEN, AND SUITE.

THE GRAND DUKE OF SAXONY.

PRINCE GEORGE KARAGEORGEVITCH.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH HOLKAR OF INDORE.

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAO OF KUTCH.

HIS HIGHNESS THE LATE REGENT OF KHOLAPORE.

HIS HIGHNESS THE THAKORE OF MORVEE.

HIS HIGHNESS RAJAH PERTAB SINGH OF NARSINGHARH, CENTRAL INDIA.

THE THAKORE SAHIB OF LIMBRI.

THE THAKORE SAHIB OF GONDAL.

THE LATE THAKORE SAHIB OF WADWAN.

THE NAWAB AMIR-I-AKEB OSMAN JAH, BAHADUR.

THE NAWAB SIR SALAR JUNG.

THE NAWAB IQBAL-UD-DOWLAH, VIKAR-OOL-OOMRA, BAHADUR.

THE NAWAB ZAFER JUNG.

THE NAWAB SAADAT ALI.

THE NAWAB MUNIR-UL-MULK.

THE NAWAB MAHOMED OMAR ALI KHAN.

KUNWAR HIRNAM SINGH.

THE SIR DESAI OF VANTMARI, VALA, BELGAUM.

HIS HIGHNESS EX-KHEDIVE ISMAIL.

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE ABEAS BEY.

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE MOHAMMED ALI BEY.

HIS HIGHNESS HASSAN TEWFIK PACHA.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE DEVAWONGSE OF SIAM.

PRINCE KITEGIKER

PRINCE RABI

PRINCE PRAVIT

PRINCE CHIRA

} FOUR SONS OF THE KING OF SIAM.

AND SUITE.

COL. ARDAGH	HON. CAROLINE BERESFORD
LORD ALCESTER	LADY DE BATHE
LADY ASHBURTON	SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH
COUNTESS OF AYLESFORD	HON. WALTER BAGOT
EARL OF ANTRIM	COL. BIDDULPH
DUKE AND DUCHESS OF ATHOLE	MR. AND LADY WILFREDA
LORD ARUNDEL OF WARDOUR	BIDDULPH
HON. MRS. ARBUTHNOT	BAKER PASHA
MR. H. L. ANTROBUS	LADY AUDREY BUTLER
GEN. SIR JAS. F. ALEXANDER	COUNT HERBÉT BISMARCK
SIR FREDERIC AND LADY ARROW	GEN. SIR REDVERS BULLER
HON. MR. ANSON	THE LATE COL. BURNABY
HON. GEORGE W. ALLAN	VEN. ARCHDEACON BLUNT
EARL OF AIRIE	SIR REGINALD BARNEWILL
AALI BEY	SIR ALGERNON AND LADY
MR. L. ANSTRUTHER	BORTHWICK
MR. A'COURT	HON. LADY BROOKE
LORD ASHLEY	MAJOR-GEN. BURROWS
HON. MRS. ASHLEY	LORD BOSTON
EARL AND COUNTESS OF	GEN. BLACKFORD
ANNESLEY	LORD CHARLES BRUCE
COL. ANNESLEY	MAJOR-GEN. BARRY
SIR JAMES ALLPORT	LADY F. BLUNT
SIR HENRY AND LADY HAVE-	BISHOP OF BEVERLEY
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